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Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain, feed and field seed handling plants.

In This Number:

Draft Through Failed Bank

Buckwheat Crop Reports

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Buying in Must Be Prompt

Buyer from Terminal Dealer Entitled to Inspection Certificate

How Farm Board's Grain Subsidiaries Will Operate

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Nebraska Grain Dealers Celebrate at Lincoln

Fire Prevention in Country Elevators

Would Reduce Export Grain Rates

A Difference in Fish Meal

Charter of Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp.

Germany Offers Oats and Rye Abroad

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Northwest Grain Corporation Organized

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A Side Light on National Grain Corporation

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Farm Board's Loan Value on Wheat

No 4 Oats Sold for No. 2

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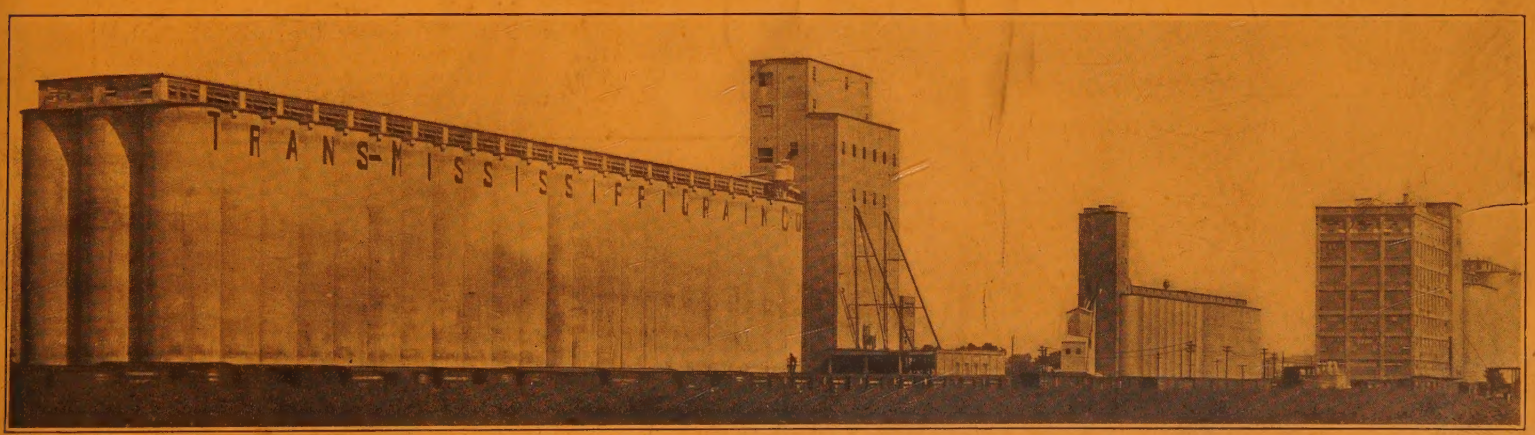
Enlarged Grain Storage Facilities of St. Joseph, Mo.



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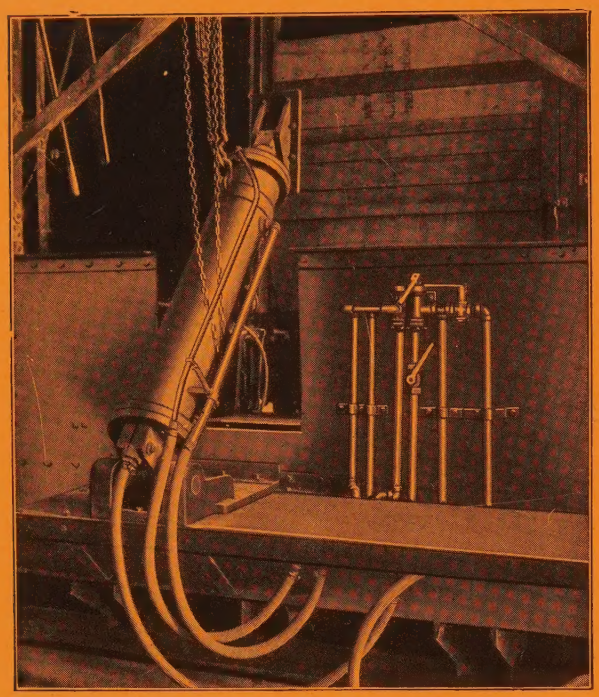

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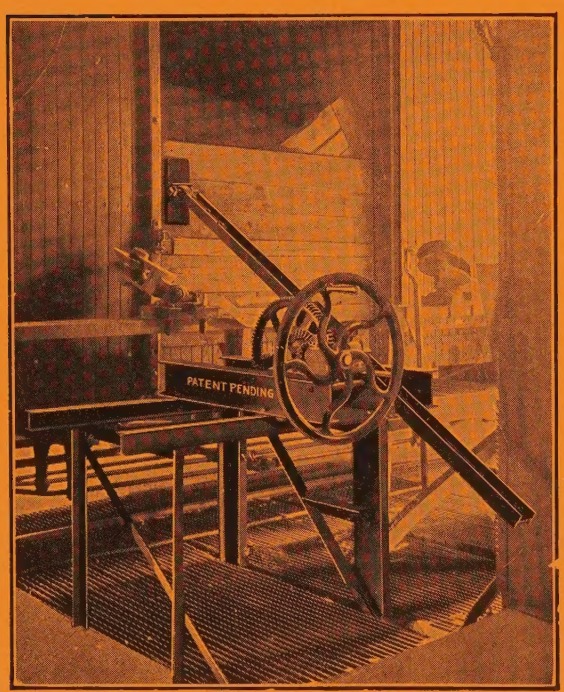

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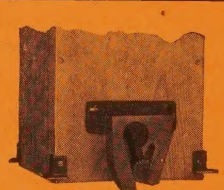

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(Continued on next page.)

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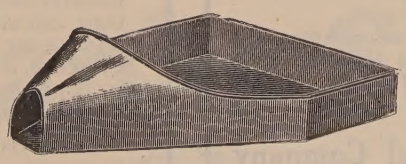

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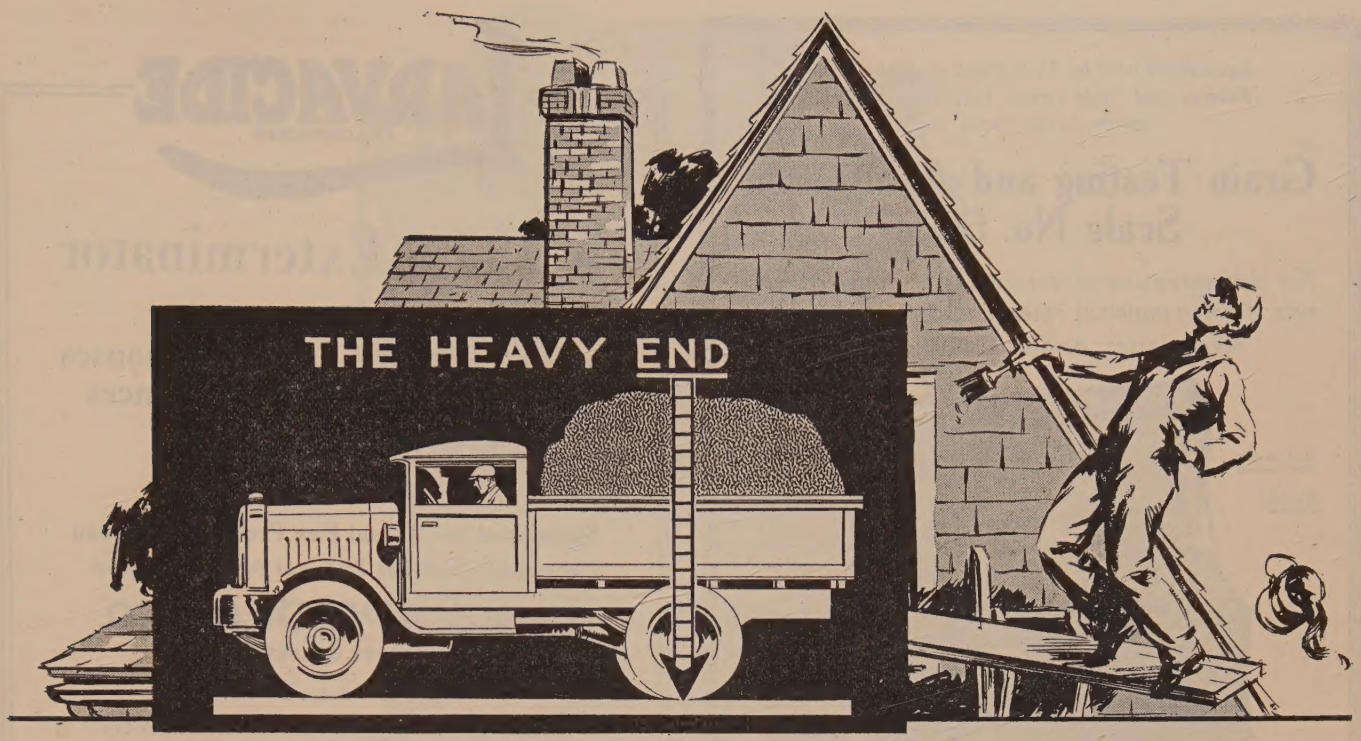

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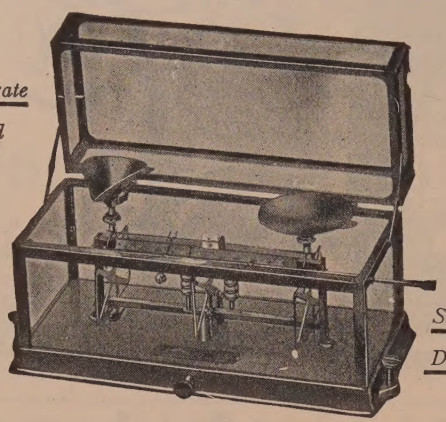

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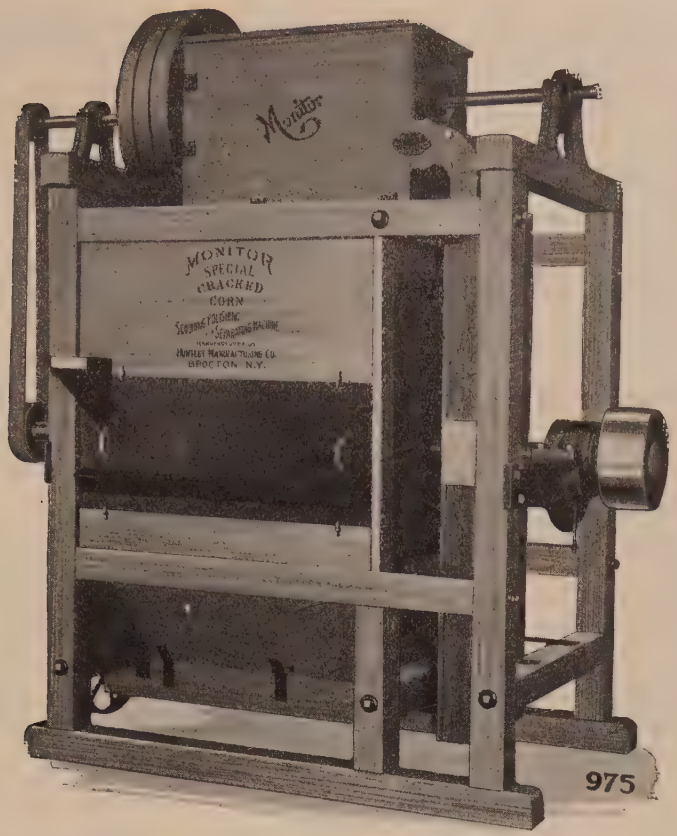

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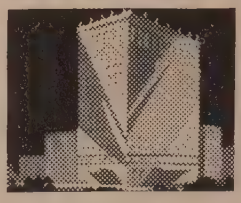

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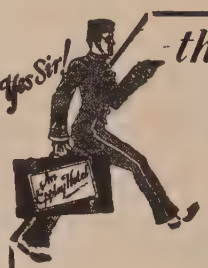

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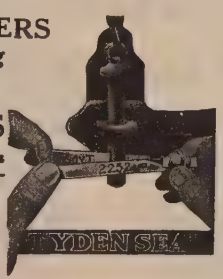

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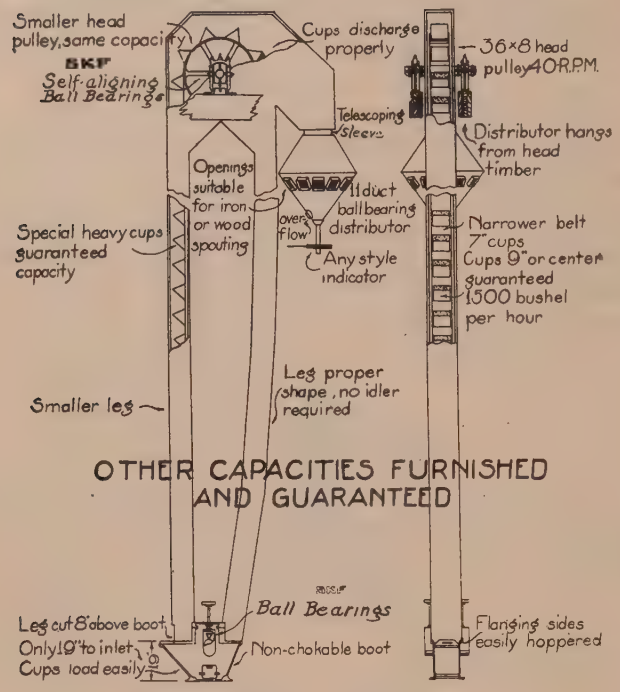

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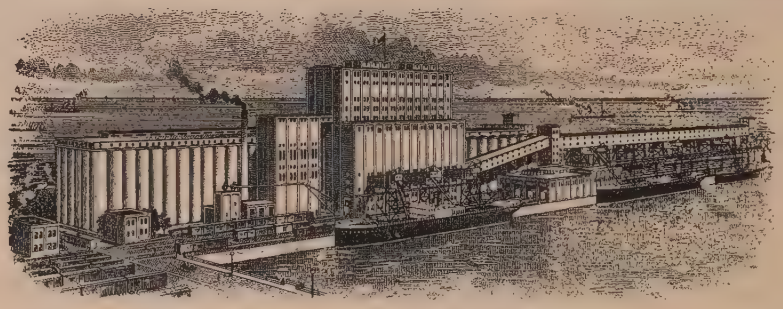

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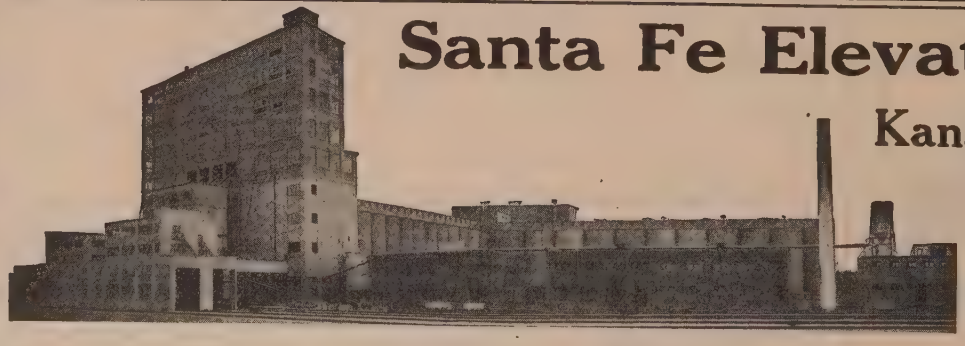

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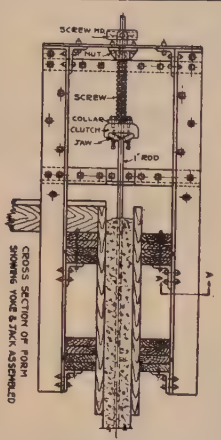

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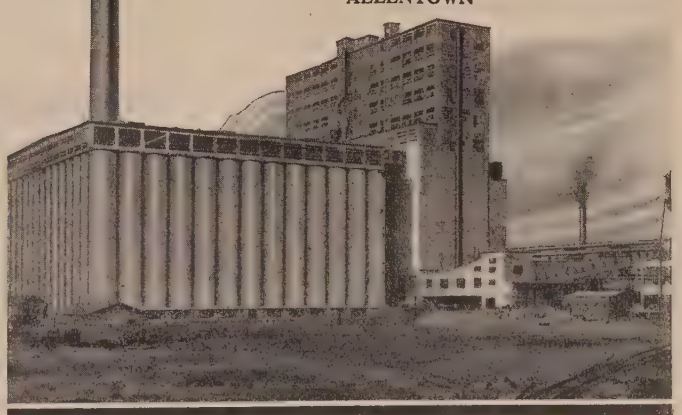
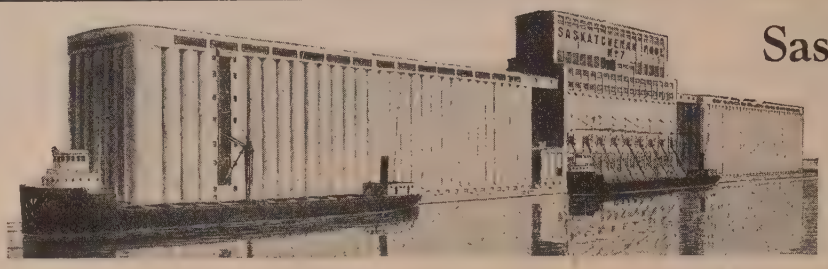


GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



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Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg. — Kansas City, Mo.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres. — L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres. — A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons.

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders

Modern Mills, Elevators and Industrial Plants

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.

1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. — ST. LOUIS, MO

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills — Warehouses

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange — Minneapolis, Minn.

Western Engineering Co.

610 Cooper Bldg. — Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of Grain Elevators that more than satisfy the most critical.

C. I. Erickson

Assaria, Kansas

Designer and Builder

Elevators and Warehouses

Remodeling Work

Estimates Promptly Furnished

CRAMER BUILT

elevators have won the confidence of discriminating grain dealers for long and economical service.

W. H. CRAMER CONSTRUCTION CO.

North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in

Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test Appearance, Strength, Durability and Economy of Operation

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

E. H. CRAMER

Hampton, Nebraska

Designer and Builder of Grain Elevators

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, $2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER

Box 404 — South Bend, Ind.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors

Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.

DESIGNED for the years ahead—an advance we propose to maintain.

N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

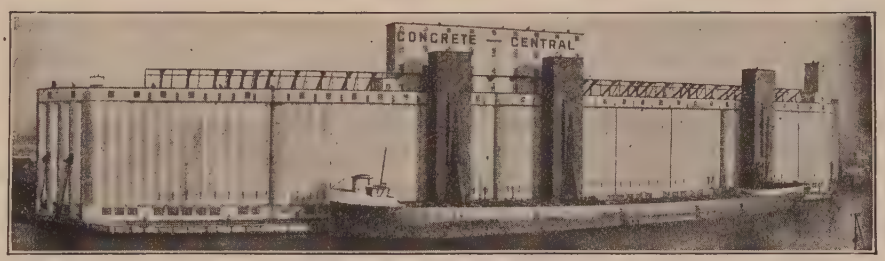
Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain Mill and Elevator Corporation



Concrete-Central Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company

Buffalo, N. Y.

ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS—WAREHOUSES

CHALMERS & BORTON

720 Pioneer Trust Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

HICKOK ELEVATORS

Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS

Mention This Journal When you write to any of our Advertisers; you'll get a prompt reply.

Weller Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office 505 Webster Bldg. Factory Hammond, Ind.

SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

L. J. McMILLIN

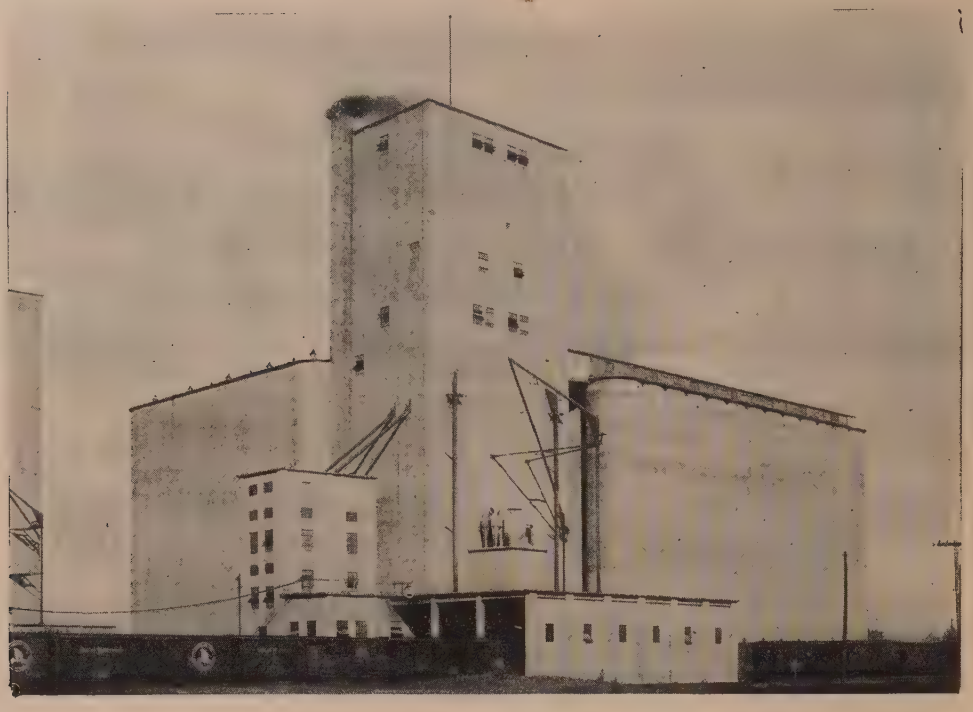
Engineer and Contractor of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dependable Grain Handling Equipment



With this new addition of 500,000 bushel capacity, The Terminal Grain Co., of Sioux City, Iowa, now has a total storage of 1,000,000 bushels. Webster furnished and installed complete conveying and transmission equipment in this new addition.

For Over 50 Years

The names of Webster and Weller have been familiar to the grain trade as manufacturers of high grade machinery. During this period most of the large, as well as the smaller Elevators have depended on us for their elevating, conveying and power transmitting machinery.

That it has served its purpose well, is attested by the fact that when an elevator increased its capacity, Webster or Weller machinery was usually specified.

Because it is better fitted and more carefully designed it reduces installation costs and difficulties; also reduces renewal and repair bills.

A Few of Our Products

Apron Conveyors	Elevator Boots	Power Shovels
Belt Conveyors	Elevator Casing	Car Pullers
Chain Conveyors	Elevator Heads	Dock Spouts
Mixing Conveyors	Bag Elevators	Pulleys
Screw Conveyors	Elevator Spouts	Hangers
Bucket Elevators	Malleable Chain	Sprockets
Elevator Buckets Etc.	Friction Clutches	Gears

Whether you plan a large or small elevator, or add a new unit, the experience of Webster and Weller Engineers is available for the asking.

For equipment plans for your project, consult with us.

WEBSTER MFG. CO. — WELLER MFG. CO.

Plant at Tiffin, Ohio — *Plant at Chicago, Ill.*

General Offices

1856 N. Kostner Ave. — Chicago, Ill.

Webster Brinkley Co.
Seattle, Wash.

Webster-Inglis, Ltd.
Toronto, Ont., Can.

The Michigan City Foundry Co.
Michigan City, Ind.

Sales Offices

Buffalo — Cincinnati — Cleveland — New York — Philadelphia — Pittsburgh

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

MISSOURI—25,000 bus. elevator for sale; large warehouse; hammer mill; machinery for grinding meal; electric power. For information write Box 115, Napoleon, Mo.

ILLINOIS—Good elevator in Central Illinois for sale. Territory which handles 400,000 bus. of grain annually. If interested, write 63W7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MICHIGAN—Grain and bean elevators for sale, good coal business and dwelling connected, will sell all or separately. Address Farmers & Merchants Bank, Rives Junction, Mich.

IOWA—18,000 bus. elevator for sale. Iron-clad; in the best corn and oats territory. Station handles between 350,000 and 400,000 bus. per year. Address 63V9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATCR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Elevator, lumber, coal and building supply business for sale. Only elevator in village. Good grain vicinity. To close estate. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Illinois.

TWO OHIO elevators for sale. Will sell one or both. Doing good business. Town 10,000. Large hog, dairy and poultry feeding section. Well equipped; good reason for selling. Address 63U15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO ELEVATOR for sale. 5,000 bushel bin capacity, warehouse, iron building, includes air dump; set of Fairbanks Scales, with beam in office. Located in heart of wheat territory. Address 63S10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

PANHANDLE OF TEXAS—Five good elevators for sale. Capacity: 75,000 bus.—900,000 bus. wheat handled in 1929. Located on Panhandle and Santa Fe Railroads. All in best wheat section. Bargain for quick sale. Write Barnett Grain Company, Miami, Texas, for full information.

INDIANA — 12,000 bus. iron-clad elevator. Three story building; motor driven hammer mill; seed cleaner; in college town of 5,000 population. Good business, grain seed, feed, implements, fence. On C. C. C. & St. L. RR., or can ship over Monon. Priced right for quick sale—$8,000.00. Address Milton Brown, Greencastle, Ind.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

IOWA—60,000 bushel elevator for sale. On C. & N. W. Good station. Address 63V12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MONTANA—25,000 bus. cribbed elevator, feed-mill, coal-sheds, warehouse for sale. Good location. Price reasonable; no trade or lease considered; terms. For particulars address Kyle Jones, Bynum, Mont.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA elevator for sale; 50,000 bu. capacity. Good coal business in connection. Population of town 800. No competition. Priced right to sell. Terms. Write 63S9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

OHIO ELEVATOR in heart of a real grain and feed territory for sale; 12,000 bus. capacity; iron-clad building. In little town with two railroads; only elevator in town; doing a real business. Must sell account of health. Address 63T6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

NEBRASKA—15,000 bu. elevator at Foley, David City p. o.; equipped with hopper scales, new truck scales, 10 hp. gas engine; also coal sheds 20x80; good 5-room house, garage, large hen house and barn; located in good grain center and handled $150,000 worth of grain last year. Address 62L2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO elevator for sale. 15,000 bus. capacity. Fully equipped and showing a large volume of business in both feeds and grain. Exceptionally large trade in custom grinding. Elevator could not be built for half the price we are asking. Warehouse room for 60 tons of feed. Capacity of coal sheds 250 tons. Will sell cheap for cash. Can make terms or might consider some trade. Address 63T25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Elevator in Kansas, Nebraska, or Iowa. Must show good volume of business and be priced right. Address 63U10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR WANTED in Iowa or southeastern Nebraska. Doing at least 100,000 bushel business yearly. Address 63W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.—Flour Mill for sale; 150 bbl.; water power; brick construction; 4 stories; Gruendler hammer mill feed mixer; Ex. loc. only mill in county. Sexton & Hicks, Trustees, Cambridge City, Ind.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATOR for sale very cheap also warehouse suitable for a feed mill. Best location for a feed mill that is badly needed. Address Herman Blumer, Berger, Mo.

FEED MILL FOR SALE.

FEED MILL in hog and dairy community, northern Iowa. New machinery. One of best in state. Good town. Pop. 1,300. Address 63S4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE.

COMPLETE 75 bbl. wheat mill for sale. Built by Robinson Mfg. Co., Muncy, Pa. 9x20 rolls, ball chain and roller bearings; almost as good as new; run four years. Also one good 40 H.P. natural gas engine. For information write Hadley Mills, Mercer County, Hadley, Pa.

FOR SALE—Almost new 50 bbl. mill corn meal unit and 5,000 bus. elevator, running every day making money. Two railroads and in the heart of the wheat country. Bargain if taken at once. Write 63T17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR, flour, feed and coal business for sale. In good trade territory. Equipped with oat huller, and Gruendler feed grinder. Address 63W9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POOR HEALTH COMPELS ME TO SELL my flour, feed and grain business; complete Sprout Waldron equipment; feed grinder; cob crusher; corn sheller; corn cracker and grader; electric power. O. Wagner, North Freedom, Wis.

IF INTERESTED in buying a prosperous business in Southeast Mississippi, selling staples about $430,000.00 annually supported by cotton, lumber and trucking.—Correspond with the owners: K. C. Hall & Co., Laurel, Miss.

WESTERN ILL.—Feed and seed business for sale; 2 story, 60x100, brick seed house with machinery and office equipment in good R. R. town on paved road; cheap. Will trade for farm. J. C. Brook, Stronghurst, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

FOR SALE—A growing flour, feed, grain and farm supply business. Established nearly a century. Present owners eleven years. Reason for selling poor health one partner. Sales over $140,000 past three years. Last year over $160,000. Mill in good repair, machinery nearly all new, bulk storage for around 18,000 bushels, water power the year around. Good-sized warehouse built six years ago. Good dairy and chicken country. If interested write C. & L. Glover, East Randolph, N. Y.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at $2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, $2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

Northwest Grain Corporation Organized.

Entry of pool representatives into the Co-operative Farmers Northwest Grain Corp. at Minneapolis, Minn., is reported to have created dissension as to which organization will control the selling agency and which organization is to receive the support of the Farmers National Grain Corporation—the product of the Federal Farm Board.

The Northwest Corporation was organized by officials of the Farmers Elevator Ass'ns of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. It was incorporated for $6,000,000 and plans to sell 300,000 shares of stock to farmer members of the co-op. elevators of the territory.

To bring about a unified selling agency the elevators representatives invited officials of the various pools in the four states to join in a conference for the definite advancement of the organization and the establishment of a sales agency designed, leaders declared, to dominate the grain markets of the northwest. Elevator ass'n leaders claimed endorsement of their plans by the Farm Board and declared the new corporation would act for the Farmers National Grain Corporation in the northwest. Chairman Legge denied, however, that any endorsement of the setup had been made.

An effort to bring harmony was made at Minneapolis Nov. 6 with S. J. Cottington of Stanhope, Ia., pres. of the National Corporation there to represent his body and the Farm Board. Some wheat pool officials are reported to have objected to the selling agency plan.

Harry A. Feltus, Minneapolis, named general manager of the Northwest Corporation, has asked Chairman Legge to define his position as to the new company.

Those listed as organizers in the filing of incorporation papers are: J. E. Brinn, Stewartville, Minn.; J. D. Hicks, Canton, S. D.; Tollef Midbo, Hatton, N. D.; and B. J. Bjornasby, Kalispell, Mont. The organization was incorporated as a Minnesota co-op.

A. L. Berg, Baltic, S. D., was named pres. and A. F. Nelson of Minneapolis was chosen executive vice pres. Vice presidents for the various states were named as follows: T. J. Larson, Outlook, Mont.; F. H. Sloan, Sioux Falls, S. D. and Matt Bayer of Regent and Robert Robertson of Langdon, N. D.

Mr. Nelson was named to head the executive com'ite. Members of the executive com'ite include: Theodore Frederickson, Murdock, Minn.; Mr. Bayer and Mr. Robertson of North Dakota; Mr. Berg and Mr. Sloan of South Dakota and Mr. Larson and Thomas Conally of Montana. A sec'y and treas. of the organization are to be named later.

Representation is according to districts. The four states have been divided into 10 districts each to be represented by a director who must be a member of a co-operative elevator ass'n. In addition there will be a director named by the state as is required under the Minnesota law but this man need not be an elevator member or a farmer. These 41 representatives meet and elect 12 directors at large which will be the active managing board of the organization.

The plan calls for the purchase of the member's grain when he delivers it to the elevator. The corporation then is expected to sell the grain and prorate the profits of operation back to the farmer after expenses and sinking fund and other charges have been set aside.

The group plans the use of present credit facilities, that is, local banks, intermediate credit banks and the like, supplemented with help from the Farm Board to finance its transactions.

SITUATION WANTED.

FARMERS ELEVATOR MANAGER wants a position as manager, in Iowa. References on request. L. N. Wilson, Marble Rock, Iowa.

EXPERIENCED grain buyer, with family, desires position with good company. Illinois-Iowa preferred. References. W. R. Alexander, Spencer, S. Dak.

DESIRE POSITION as grain buyer or manager of country elevator. Have had 20 years' experience. Can furnish A-1 reference. Address 63W10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" Ill.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED farmers elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all side lines; good accountant; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

DESIRE POSITION—Location and permanency first, salary secondary. Experienced, successful manager of grain, also lumber, coal, and sideline, experience. Available Dec. 1st. No defunct concerns need answer; others wire me at Kincaid, Ill., or write me at Bulpitt, Ill. —Chan Cowen.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED merchandiser of corn and oats with large personal acquaintance with buyers, consumers, and millers throughout the south, southeast, and east desires to form a connection with a good company as manager of their Grain Sales Department. Has had experience in terminal markets, thoroughly familiar with rates, transit rules, and the operation of terminal and transfer elevators. Highest references as to character and ability. Address 63W11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN WANTED—Of good standing, to take territory, for most practical and successful Grain Conditioner which cools, dries, cleans and conditions grain in one process, sold for a reasonable price to country elevators and mills—good commission. Wonder Grain Cleaner Co., Menno, S. Dak.

Southwest Wheat Growers Get $138,000.

The first $138,000 of the $180,000 loan which the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers Ass'n has received from the Federal Farm Board will be paid pool members as a balance due on wheat of the 1927-28 crop, John Vesecky, pres., has announced. This is the first loan by the Farm Board to a co-op. of the Southwest.

The first payment from the loan will be the 3c a bu. on 4,600,000 on the 1928 crop. The remaining $42,000 of the loan will be placed in the contingent fund for handling this year's crop.

An additional loan of $180,000 is expected from the Board shortly and then farmers will receive an additional advance of 10c per bu. on wheat pooled this year.

While 5,000 old members will participate in the payment of last year's crop the total membership this year is 2,600 with a pool of 3,000,000. The pool has advanced 65c per bu. on a basis of No. 2 hard on this year's crop. New members are being sought on a one-year withdrawal plan, whereas former contracts were compulsory and for a 5-yr. period.

The Board granted authority to the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n to advance $1 a bu. to North Dakota members and 83c to Montana members on No. 1 Northern and No. 2 hard wheat held by them. This will permit payment of 17c to 20c a bu. more than the Ass'n had advanced. The action was announced by George E. Duis, Grand Forks, pres. of the pool. The Board's loan to this organization has been increased from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

FEEDS FOR SALE

OATS GROATS AND OAT HULLS.

We can make shipment, in bulk, of Hulled Oats and Oat Hulls, from Alton, Inwood and Hospers, Iowa.

Klein Bros. Grain Co.,
Alton, Iowa.

SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR WILL TRADE for a good enclosed 5 H. P. motor or a small size monitor seed cleaner, one 240 lb. dump Fairbanks Morse Automatic grain scale in best of condition. W. Quackenbush, Independence, Wis.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

MOTOR BARGAINS.

40 H.P., 1725 RPM., 110/220 volt, 60 cy. Single Phase Wagner with starter.
20 H.P., 1750 RPM., 110/220 volt, 60 cy. Single Phase Wagner, with starter.
20 H.P., 730 RPM., 110/220 volt, 25 cy. Single Phase Wagner, with starter.
Large stock. Write for list.
V. M. Nussbaum & Co. Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELECTRIC MOTORS!

FOR SALE—Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes, available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, fully covered by our "One Year Guarantee" against electrical or mechanical defects. Send for complete stock list.

BULLETIN NO. 36.

Sixty illustrated pages of motors, generators, transformers, etc., mailed free on request.

Rockford Power Machinery Co.,
620-628 Sixth St., Rockford, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fairbanks Morse Type "Z" 10-h. p. gasoline engine and cooling tank in good condition. For particulars write McMahon Co., Rapid City, So. Dak.

ENGINES FOR SALE

4—20-H. P. Boos Diesel engines, new.
1—25-H. P. Boos Diesel engine, new.
1—40-H. P. Boos Diesel engine, good as new. Fairbanks-Morse, all sizes.
2—40-H. P. Venn-Severin and a number of larger sizes.
1—120-H. P. De La Vergne, late model, also larger sizes.
2—100-H. P. Holland engines, nearly new.
Gas engines, Bruce MacBeth, Nash, Rathbun-Jones, Fairbanks-Morse and other makes, 10 to 1000 H. P.
Cash, time payments or rental contracts. For full information write Ohio-St. Marys Engine Co., 809 E. Columbia St., Alliance, Ohio.

OIL ENGINES

New, Nearly New and Used.
and Other Power Equipment.

ZELNICKER IN ST. LOUIS

Send for New Oil Engine Bulletin 388, listing over 200 Bargains.
31 Years in Rails, Equipment, Tanks, Heavy Machinery.

Pool Now Pays for 1928 Grain.

Final payments on the 1928 crop of coarse grains were made to farmer members in Manitoba and Saskatchewan by the Canadian Coarse Grain Pool, Nov. 4. The payment of $1,601,530 is on 34,127,657 bus. of coarse grain handled in the two provinces.

G. H. McIvor, general sales manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, said that the final payments of the central selling agency for the provincial pools, with all carrying charges deducted, were net payments of 6½c on all grades of oats, 2c on all grades of barley, 24¾c on all grades of flax and 7½c on all grades of rye.

The final payments bring the total initial and interim payments on coarse grains by the central selling agency to the provincial pools to 61½c per bu. on No. 1 and No. 2 C. W. oats; 69½c per bu. on Extra No. 3 Canada Western and No. 3 Canada Western barley; and $2.20¾ a bu. on No. 1 N. W. flax.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL

One Sidney Corn Sheller. Used very little. Address E. W. Volkman, Woodbine, Kans.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE EQUIPMENT of the Farmers Elevator Company will be sold at Auction at 10:00 o'clock, November 26th, at their headquarters at Warsaw, Indiana.

FOR SALE — Complete Nordyke & Marmon twenty-five barrel flour mill machinery can be shipped anywhere. For further particulars write I. J. Ross, Columbus, Ind.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

CAN YOU USE ANY OF THESE?

1—4 bus. Richardson automatic scale like new.
1 Eureka Magnetic separator 24 in. wide with coils for current.
1 9x18 three pr. high roll corrugated for whole wheat flour, table meal or feed, good condition.
1 Dreadnaught 24" single head attrition mill.
1 International feed grinder, small size, grinds small grains; $25.00.
1 Bowsher feed mill No. 6 like new, $125.00.
1 Robinson 20" ball bearing double head belt driven attrition mill complete with ball bearing counter shaft, no belts.
3 Roscoe oat hullers, small capacity, new, 100 lbs. each.
1—10 H.P. Western Electric 850 R.P.M. motor with starter, like new; $135.00.
4 No. 2 Gardner flour and dry feed feeders, $6.00, with 5 bbl. hoppers, $12.00 each.
One small cyclone dust collector, 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
8 elevators, 3½/3½ cups, 40 ft. centers complete.
4 double stands, 6 by 18 rolls, suitable roll oats or cracked corn, can be bought cheap.
1—½ bus. Richardson automatic scale.
1—402 lb. Receiving separator.
1 lot good cast iron and wood split pulleys, some extra large size. We have lots other items. What do you need? We may have it. Woodhead Feed Mills, Cambridge City, Ind.

Portable Bag Pilers

These are standard portable bag pilers for warehouses and other purposes. Sizes 8, 12, 18 and 30 ft. heights. **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY CO.**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

Purchase and Sale Contracts

Is a double page form designed for recording contracts for the purchase and contracts for the sale of grain. Each kind of grain is entered on a page by itself so dealer may quickly total columns, and ascertain whether he is long or short.

The left hand pages are devoted to——Purchased; the column headings being: Date; From Whom; Bushels; Grade; Delivery; Price; By Whom Bot; How; and Remarks.

The right hand pages show——Sold, under which the following information is recorded: Date; To Whom; Bushels; Grade; Shipment; Price; By Whom Sold; How; and Remarks.

The book is well printed and ruled on linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 in., and contains 80 double pages. Bound in full canvas and heavy board covers. Order Form 18 P & S. Price $3.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

WRITE ME

If you are in the market for good used machinery. I can supply you promptly. L. R. Veatch, 428 Pratt St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A BARGAIN

One No. 3 Jay Bee hammer mill and fan for sale. In good condition. Bargain for quick sale, $325. Address Imig-Schneebeck Grain Co., Seward, Nebr.

SAVE MONEY.

Buy our elevators, conveyors, motors, belting, pulleys, blowers, scales, dust collectors, etc. Erie Wrecking & Const. Co., Erie, Pa.

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE

Dismantling modern feed mill. All machinery for sale. Practically new. Used equivalent of only 60 days. Cheap. For complete list write Burton Hill, Box 601, Topeka, Kans.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

Monitor oat clippers No. 11—1500 bushel capacity, Rope Drive, 75 H. P. motor—motor characteristics 440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Address General Purchasing Agent, C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

COMPLETE PROTEIN LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

18 unit electric with full equipment, good condition, now in operation. Will sell all or any part at bargain prices. Salina Board of Trade, Salina, Kansas.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL

One 15-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine for sale. Model T, with friction clutch complete; also seven sheave wheels and 400 feet four strand tallow laid manilla transmission rope. All in good condition. Will sell right for cash. Write J. S. Karcher, Herscher, Ill.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 1,000-lb. Vertical Feed Mixer; 1 300-lb. Pancake Mixer; 1 No. 1 Monitor Cleaner; 1 No. 5 Monitor Receiving Separator; 1 Eureka Cleaner No. 372; 3 Centrifugal Reels; 4 Sampson Water Wheels; 1 Carter Disc Separator; 1 Rotex Sifter; 1 Humphrey Manlift; 5 Exact Weight Scales; 1 Bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; 1 300-bu. Hopper Scale; 4 Smaller Hopper Scales; Floor Scales; Fairbanks Bagging Scale; 2 Iron Elevator Boots, Elevators all sizes; 1 Buckley Middlings Mill; Feeders all makes; 1 New Hammer Mill; 1 No. 2 Jay Bee Mill; 1 Munson Vertical Cob Crusher; 1 Unique Crusher and Gilman Crusher; 1 Corn Cracker and Grader; 4 Used Corn Cutters; 1 50-bbl. Midget Mill, late type, nearly new; 1 Car Puller; 1 Oat Crusher; 1 9x24 2-pr. High Roller Mill with LaPage Cut; 1 9x18 3-pr. High Roller Mill; 1 Monarch Oat Clipper; 1 Buckhorn Machine; 1 Johnson Scarifier; 1 75-hp. Diesel Engine with Tanks, Clutch, and Rope drive; 1 25-hp. Fairbanks-Morse Type Y Oil Engine; 1 50-hp. Engine; 1 Union Special Bag Closing Machine; 1 Bag Piler, new; Large and Small Pulleys; 24" Dreadnaught Grinder; 22" Motor Driven Monarch Attrition Mill, also same size Belt Mill; Several New and Used Corn Shellers. Special prices on new waterproof leather belt, also rubber.

A. D. HUGHES CO. Wayland, Mich.

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BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable, let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE.

1 50-H. P. Brownell steam boiler used two years, excellent condition; can be moved anywhere, Indiana law 1.

Atlas simple side crank engine, 50-H. P.

1 Dean boiler feed pump.

All in first-class condition. $600.00. Steam plant complete. Lochiel Farmers Elevator Co., Fowler, Ind.

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One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mills; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 Bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Conveyor about 40 ft. long for unloading coal. We want a good used outfit, and must have it installed by Oct. 15th. Write Gessie Grain Co., Gessie, Ind.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

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309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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ABOUT a year and a half ago, Mr. Hubenett, manager of the Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Co., bought six SKF Ball Bearings—the highest priced in the world—for his elevator. If you think he was foolish, or spent too much, just read his letter—and then you'll probably buy some SKF's yourself!

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, $2.00; single copy, 20c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 10, 1929

TRIMMING LOADED CARS of grain evenly requires little time and effort and pays big dividends.

THE ROPE on the manlift may give out at any time and the wise elevator man will keep the safety device always in working condition.

COBS should go direct from the sheller into the cob burner. Storing them in a bin may accommodate a few farmers who haul them away for fuel, but the fire hazard is too great.

THE LONGER grain is held on the farm, the closer must country buyers scrutinize offerings, else their prospective profits be wiped out by discounts for heat damage, must, smut and weevil.

EVERY FEED MILL needs protection from tramp iron, stones, rocks, or anything which may cause a spark. Several recent fires are directly traceable to neglect in providing such protection.

SPECULATION puts up the price of grain and the closing of the grain exchanges would cause the growers great loss, is evidenced by the open interest in corn futures on the Board of Trade, 38,550,000, being the smallest since records have been kept, coincident with the futures making the lowest price on this season's crop. Should the Southern Congressman succeed in his efforts to close the cotton exchanges he would only harm the planters whom he pretends to help.

RYE selling at 79 cents in Germany does not hold out prospects for a demand for American rye with the Chicago December delivery selling at 96 and domestic stocks 11,448,000 bus., against 4,771,000 bus. a year ago.

EVERY GRAIN dealer eager for helpful hints on the successful operation of a country elevator will read carefully our report of the Nebraska meeting. The intelligent discussion of the various trade problems presented will prove stimulating even for dealers of long experience.

RATS and mice destroy so much grain in the course of a year that no grain dealer can afford to tolerate these rodents that multiply so rapidly. That pile of grain doors loosely thrown together affords a splendid hiding place for them. Better pile the doors up off the ground.

OVERBIDDING and overgrading due to unreasoning competition between buyers is an evil of long standing that must be eradicated from the grain business. Local meetings can do much to promote a friendly feeling that will permit neighboring dealers to get their share of the grain without paying over the market.

LOANS upon favorable terms and at reasonable rates of interest are being offered wheat growers of North Dakota by several line house operators. This encourages the farmers to hold their grain on the farm out of sight and relieves the unusual congestion in the terminals to the great advantage of all concerned.

THE TIME will soon be here for repairing, rebuilding or remodeling of elevators in the wheat belt. It is well to remember that elevator contractors are rushed in the early spring. If you can have your elevator taken care of before then they can devote more attention to your particular job and you will have time to test their work before the season begins. A break-down in the rush season is always extra costly.

BUCKWHEAT may command a premium before the season for hot cakes has passed, as many of our correspondents report a reduced yield. If any of our readers have encouraging news to report on the prospect of a supply from unexpected quarters, we would especially like to know of it. Make use of our "Crop Reports" page and help your brother dealers to gain more accurate information regarding the supply.

THE DISCUSSION of feed grinding as a side line at many gatherings of country elevator operators discloses the fact that some are still trying to grind feed for 10c a hundred. Many investigations of the cost of this service have proved conclusively that it cannot be done at this price unless the operator is determined to sacrifice his plant at a sheriff's sale. The feed grinding service is a real service and elevator operators who install machinery for rendering this service are entitled not only to what it costs them, but they must have some profit to make up for deterioration and obsolescence, else when their equipment wears out, they will not be able to replace it and the community will be without a feed mill.

THE RIDICULOUS boosting of premiums for protein in wheat is absent this season, because this year's crop has a greater percentage of protein and the millers have 23,500,000 more bushels of high grade wheat in store. Bakers who know their business can take a low protein flour and make excellent bread therefrom, and they are not encouraging the millers to pay fancy premiums for high protein wheat.

THE DISCLOSURES by the Department of Agriculture of shipments in interstate commerce of mis-graded grain should prove a permanent check against such practices. The report in this number of the delivery of No. 4 oats on sales of No. 2 will, no doubt, work to the disadvantage of the Helena firm which shipped the oats, but if buyers would be more exacting in demanding inspection certificates, they would be imposed upon less frequently.

REFUSAL of the Farm Board to advance the remaining $350,000 of its $400,000 loan to the Equity Co-operative Milk Ass'n at Cleveland, O., unless it will exert a stabilizing effect on the milk market is evidence of a sane policy on the part of the Board that should have the approval of all co-operators. Cut-throt competition benefits no one. The Board rightly demands a change in management and a deduction from the milk checks to repay the loans.

STIMULANTS applied to agriculture in the past have included the free 160-acre homestead, the irrigation project, the agricultural college and the land bank. Now we are about to have a new stimulus injected in the form of loans to all manner of enterprises producing, handling or processing farm products at rates of interest 2 to 3 per cent less than those paid by other industries. Unless restrained in some artificial manner this artificial stimulus can only result in larger surpluses and lower prices.

MANY ELEVATORS have settled under the heavy load of grain and put shafting so far out of line that fire has followed quickly and often disastrously. Each season many elevators collapse because of weak foundations and others are expected to collapse because of defects discovered after the house is loaded, so it is decidedly encouraging to learn of the careful precautions being taken at different points for securing a dependable foundation before proceeding with the superstructure. Springs and underground water pressure have long been the source of much real trouble for elevator builders.

GRAIN DRIERS have generally proved a very profitable investment wherever installed. All that is needed to derive a good revenue from their use is their intelligent operation. Every month or two, some country dealer again asks the question: "Is it practical to install a grain drier to place my grain in marketable condition before shipment?" Some country elevator operators have put in driers and failed to profit as expected, but many others have got all their money back in a short time, and then were prepared to handle any kind of grain the farmer offered thereafter with satisfaction to the farmer and profit to themselves.

THE CONTINUED improvement of public highways not only increases the use of trucks in marketing farm products, but extends the territory of the elevator operators located in the larger markets and makes necessary the installation of truck scales receiving sinks and legs of larger capacity by every elevator operator who would compete for the farmers' grain.

COMPELLING a railroad to operate several unprofitable branches against its will may prove the authority of the Railroad Commission, but the excessive cost of operating the unprofitable branches will eventually be paid by the patrons of profitable branches. Unless the railroad was required to operate unprofitable branches it could afford to operate its remaining branches at lower rates and still derive a profit.

RECENT arbitrations indicate a return of the carelessness evidenced a few years ago in the making and filling of contracts. Since only a few of the complaints come before the arbitration com'ites or the pure food department it is apparent that many buyers in the East and Southeast are being victimized by shippers who tender No. 4 on an invoice of No. 3, the deception being made possible by buyer's neglect to demand the inspection certificate to which he is entitled. Get the official certificate.

GOVERNMENT amateur marketing specialists compared the Liverpool and Chicago markets day by day for a year and found there was never a day that wheat could be bought in Chicago and sold in Liverpool at a profit, yet the independent and regular dealers and exporters were doing it right along. Altho the government would not admit it, its figures showed the grain men were paying the farmers more for the grain than it was worth, according to Liverpool. The same has been true so far in 1929. Why then eliminate the middleman who successfully works on so infinitesimal a margin of profit that it is a minus quantity?

The Fall Congestion.

The temporary reduction in the freight rate on grain to our seaports for export combined with the increased use of the combine harvester and the great increase in the number of trucks resulted in a quicker marketing of the 1929 crop of small grain than has been experienced in this country before. Many of the terminal markets have been congested to the bursting point with all elevators full and the yards full of loaded cars, and Houston and Galveston have been embargoed for nearly four months.

Many of the terminal markets have intentionally loaded old cars and cars of small capacity with excess grain because of the urgent need for the release of more of the large capacity cars. This condition has emphasized the need for more storage and faster handling elevators, and as a natural result, many new elevators are now being designed and contracts let for the construction of others, so that should the same rush of grain to market follow the 1930 harvest, better facilities will be at hand to take care of the onrush of new grain.

Group Meetings.

One of the most encouraging signs of successful association work in the grain trade is to be found in the general recognition by the grain dealers of the real value of occasionally shaking hands with their competitor in a local conference, and finding out that his horns, hoofs and forked tail are only creatures of a perverted imagination. The friendly relations established through these group meetings has done more to place a permanent check on cutthroat competition than all the ironbound agreements and cash deposits ever credited to any competitive field.

Men who have confidence in one another and a dependence on the word of their competitors cannot be stampeded into paying more for a commodity than the market justifies. As a rule both grain dealers at a station must sell their purchases in the same market and if they ship on the same day, are likely to get the same price, so there is no excuse whatever in either being induced by the groundless stories of their patrons into paying more for any commodity than they believe the market justifies. The overhead expenses of the buyers at any station are approximately the same. Taxes, interest, depreciation, insurance and obsolescence take about the same toll from each, so there is not any justification for a wide variation in the prices they can really afford to pay.

Group meetings in every one of the surplus grain states has been the direct means of establishing more cordial relations among competing dealers, and not only do these group meetings help promote the cause of better business conditions in the community, but they promote the cause of more friendly relations between all the grain buyers and the rest of the community. Bitter price cutting or overbidding for grain in any country market always enlists the friendly support of each merchants' followers and promotes bitterness and jealousy thruout the community to the great disadvantage of all concerned.

Safeguarding Proceeds of Drafts.

The failures of banks holding the proceeds of drafts in process of collection still continue and are a matter of grave concern especially to shippers forwarding shipper's order B/L with draft attached. The deflation of industry following the war led to many failures of banks, especially in the Northwest and in Iowa where bankers had frozen their capital in high priced land. With the present readjustment downward of prices of shares quoted on the stock exchange, grain shippers should be prepared to meet defaults by many banks in the eastern consuming territory where most of the drafts are paid.

The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n took up this matter at its recent meeting in Columbus, the questions that arose being stated in "Asked-Answered" column, this number. The 14 decisions of the courts there referred to and published in prior numbers of the Journal give a clear exposition of the position of the drawer, collecting bank, and drawee. The position of the drawer with regard to the drawee is made clear by the words of the court in the case of the Sikeston Milling Co., appearing on page 585.

The Supreme Court of Iowa in the case of the State Bank of Dexter held that a drawer could not be compelled to become a general depositor against his will. The same court, however, in the case of the Hartley State Bank held that augmentation of the assets of the bank must be shown; but this view must be erroneous, the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in the case of the New State Bank of Woodward holding that it was the duty of the bank to pay the check or close its doors.

The passage of the Strong bill, forcing receivers of national banks to give priority to drafts for collection only, will remove one source of useless litigation; and this measure should have the support of all shippers of grain and other commodities.

Real protection has been afforded by the use of the instruction on the face of the draft that the proceeds are a cash item not to be treated as a deposit, nor to be commingled with the other funds of collecting bank. Every attempt by receivers and the courts to make the drawer of a draft a depositor, when he is not, should be strenuously resisted.

Inspecting Scales for Revenue Only.

Nebraska law makers, it was disclosed at the recent meeting of Nebraska Grain Dealers, did not establish the State Scale Inspection Department primarily for improving the weighing facilities of the state. Their true purpose seems to have been to derive more revenue from the citizens of the state without the citizens appreciating that the increase is for the general waste.

Citizens as a rule are willing to stand taxation for any inspection or supervision which makes for more accurate facilities or better conditions, but when the state insists on having most of the revenue derived from the fees of the State Scale Inspection Department, it minimizes the improvement which the taxpayers are entitled to and expect to get. The State Scale Inspector at the recent meeting admitted that the service rendered by his department was materially reduced because the legislature insists on appropriating most of the receipts for general purposes, so that the small fund left to defray the expenses of inspecting scales handicaps the department and minimizes the value of the service which it can render to the people of the state. Every citizen as well as every owner of a scale is directly interested in accurate weighing facilities.

The scale owners lose as often as they gain through the use of defective weighing facilities. The trouble with most of our law makers is they are ever anxious to swell the state's expenditures without hesitation so long as the taxpayers do not complain. When the money is taken from the taxpayers in the form of fees, ostensibly for a special purpose, the burden bearers have seldom protested because it seemed to be a service charge. When they become better informed regarding the misuse to which the fees are placed, they will surely protest to the tax eaters.

Grain dealers throughout the land are ever anxious to have their scales kept in condition to insure accurate weights, and when they pay a fee to have their scales inspected, they expect that all of the fee will be used in defraying the expenses of the most helpful inspection service obtainable. If the state is unwilling to give an inspection worthy of the name, then it should discontinue swindling its citizens with a make-believe inspection service.

Draft thru Failed Bank.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas on Sept. 23, 1929, denied the Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo., plaintiff, a rehearing of the suit brot by it against J. L. Weems & Co., of Rivervale, Ark., and the First National Bank of Lepanto, defendants, to recover on a draft for $865.10 against B/L for a car of mill products.

For over two years the mill had been making shipments monthly to Weems. At first the mill company asked Weems at what bank he did business, and he stated he had his account at the First National Bank, the mill company thereafter choosing to make its drafts thru that bank. Weems never paid for the drafts with money, but the bank charged the amounts to his checking account and handed him the Bs/L.

When the shipment involved in this suit was made on Feb. 14, 1927, the mill company wrote the bank:

Please find our draft No. 3564 for $856.10, drawn on J. L. Weems & Son. We are handing you this item as our agent only to collect and hold the funds collected in trust from and to be accounted for to us and not to be mingled with any other funds; but when collected to be held by you as our trustee until paid to us. Please remit to us in St. Louis, New York or Chicago exchange.

The bank was closed Mar. 4, 1927, and the mill company brot suit for the amount of the draft. Defendant Weems answered that the bank was the agent of the mill company and that there was at all times sufficient money in Weems' account to pay the draft, and that the mill company could not recover a loss caused by the neglect of its agent.

The court said: Appellant Scott County Milling Co. states that the question here presented is whether the drawee is liable to the drawer for the amount of the draft when the bank to which it was sent for collection at drawee's suggestion, if not at his request, fails to remit the proceeds, charge the drawee's account, mark the draft paid, or do any other act indicating payment after the attached B/L was surrendered, and before the bank's doors were closed 11 days thereafter. We do not agree with appellant that the draft was sent to the bank for collection at appellee's suggestion. On the contrary, the undisputed proof shows that appellee made no suggestion or request about the sending of the draft or to whom it was to be sent, but the appellant simply asked appellee where appellee did business, and he was told that appellee did business at the First National Bank of Lepanto. The appellee had never, at any time, so far as the proof in this case shows, made any suggestion or request that the drafts be sent to the bank at Lepanto. The appellant made the bank its agent when it inclosed the draft and B/L; it stated to the bank that the draft was handed to it as agent of appellant only to collect and hold the funds collected in trust and to be accounted for to appellant and not to be mingled with any other funds, but when collected to be held in trust by trustee for appellant. Appellant did not communicate with appellee, but communicated with the bank, its agent.

It is earnestly insisted that an agent having for collection obligations due to its principal can receive only money in payment, unless otherwise directed, and that these principles apply to banks holding drafts for collection. We agree with the appellant that this is the general rule; but in the instant case it has no application, because the appellant constituted the bank its agent, sent the B/L and draft to its agent just as it had for more than two years, and the bank delivered to the appellee the B/L just as it had each month for more thon two years, and was directed to charge appellee's account with the amount of the draft. When the draft and B/L came to the bank and the bank delivered the B/L to appellee on appellee's direction to charge the amount to his account, having ample funds to pay the draft, this was an appropriation of appellee's funds in the bank of the amount of the draft. Appellee not only did all that he ever did when he received a B/L, but all that he could be expected to do.

In the sending of the draft in controversy, the appellant wrote a letter expressly stating that the draft was sent to the bank as its agent. Appellant selected the bank; it was acting for appellant under appellant's directions. It had authority to act for appellant, and we think appellant is bound by its actions. It is true that ordinarily the bank to which paper is sent for collection is the agent for the payee, but in this instance the appellant selected the bank named as its representative.

In the instant case the First National Bank of Lepanto, as the agent of appellant for the collection of the draft, should have charged appellee's account with the amount of the draft. The failure of the bank of Lepanto so to do was the cause of the draft not being paid by the appellee. The bank of Lepanto was the agent of appellant for the collection of the draft. The failure of the bank to perform its duty by charging the amount of the draft to appellee's account is chargeable to its principal, the appellant. Therefore, whatever loss there was must fall on appellant and not on the appellee.—19 S. W. (2d) 1027.

Elevator Companies Finance Grain on the Farm.

Storage room in grain elevators at terminal points is inadequate to hold the grain backing up in North America due to the unwillingness of European importers to buy. Supplies are just as burdensome in the Northwest as elsewhere, and it is desirable that farm granaries be utilized to the utmost.

When a wheat grower having his granary filled with grain needs money he must, perforce, haul the crop to the country elevator, unless he can obtain a loan on the grain as security while it is stored on his farm.

To aid farmers under the new law of North Dakota providing for the issuance of state certificates on grain stored on farm bins as security for loans two elevator companies of Minneapolis, Minn., the Monarch Elevator Co. and the National Elevator Co., have extended their practice of loaning on storage receipts for grain in their own elevators, of which they have over 200 in North Dakota, to loans on farm-stored grain.

The charge for the loan is 8 per cent per annum for only the duration of the loan, and this covers the whole expense to the grower. The rate of interest is 6 per cent, and the additional 2 per cent is to cover cost of bonds, insurance, investigation expense, etc. The farmer gives his note running not later than May 15, with privilege of payment at any time prior thereto. The making of the loans is handled directly by the local elevator agents of the companies.

Contrary to charges the elevator companies are not forcing farmers to sell by refusing storage space. In financing grain stored on the farm two companies are giving practical assistance to those growers of grain who desire to hold their product, yet who are in need of cash.

Indiana Wheat Pool to Handle All Grains.

The Central States Soft Wheat Growers Ass'n of Indianapolis, Ind., proposes to change its name to Central States Grain Ass'n and to adopt a new contract covering the marketing of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soy beans.

The expense of maintaining the organization, paying for propaganda and expending its activities can not be met without making a deduction from the sale price of the farmers' grain. Accordingly the new contract authorizes the ass'n, in addition to the regular marketing expenses, to deduct two per cent of the gross sales price for the creation of a reserve, to cover organization and educational expenses and to provide for contingencies. Furthermore, the ass'n is authorized to build or acquire grain elevators and to deduct 3 per cent of the gross sales for meeting the costs of such a program. When accumulated deductions for elevators amount to $25, the ass'n is to issue to the growers certificates of indebtedness in denominations of $25, these certificates to bear interest at 6 per cent per annum. The ass'n is also authorized to deduct $1 a year as the subscription price of a paper.

Provision is made in the contract for seasonal pools, monthly pools and daily pools in the discretion of the board of directors. Unless otherwise indicated by growers at the time of delivery, grain will be placed in the seasonal pool.

Farm Board's Loan Value on Wheat.

Chairman Legge has issued the following statement in regard to loans on wheat:.

"The Federal Farm Board believes that, based on known world supply, the present prevailing prices for wheat are too low. The Board believes that this unsatisfactory price level is chiefly due to the rapid or disorderly movement which is putting a large part of the year's supply of wheat on the market within a short time.

"The Board also believes that the remedy lies in more orderly marketing. In order to assist wheat farmers to hold back their crops and at the same time to have money with which to pay their obligations, the Board proposes to loan to wheat co-operatives, qualified as borrowers under the Capper-Volstead Act, sums sufficient to bring the total amount borrowed from all sources by such associations to the amount shown on the attached schedule. These loans will be carried on this basis until the close of the marketing season. The wheat co-operatives are now borrowing certain sums for advances to members from commercial banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and the Federal Farm Board.

"The Board will make supplemental loans to co-operatives in amounts equal to the following price schedule per bushel for the No. 1 grades, taking into account the customary differentials:

No. 1 white amber.....$1.13; basis, Seattle
No. 1 northern ..... 1.25; basis, Minneapolis
No. 1 durum ..... 1.12; basis, Duluth
No. 1 hard winter..... 1.18; basis, Chicago
No. 1 red winter..... 1.25; basis, St. Louis
No. 1 hard winter..... 1.15; basis, KansasCity
No. 1 hard winter..... 1.21; basis, Galveston
No. 1 hard winter..... 1.15; basis, Omaha

"This schedule is based on a grade price and does not take into consideration premiums for higher quality of wheat.

"In many sections of the country the Board believes that the net advances which wheat co-operatives can make to their members under this loan plan will almost, if not quite, equal the amounts which are being paid by the speculators and others on actual purchases from farmers.

"The farmer may join a co-operative, ship his wheat to a designated concentration point where it will be graded and classed, and draw his advance. The co-operative will market the wheat in orderly fashion thru the year, and will settle with the farmer on the basis of the final price obtained.

"The Board is confident that, considering the soundness of the underlying conditions which affect the price of wheat, the plan described above furnishes a completely safe basis for making loans from the Board's revolving fund. The Board places no limit on the amount of Government money to be so loaned. Nearly $100,000,000 is available for the purpose and, if necessary, the Board will also ask Congress to appropriate more.

"Requests for facility loans should be taken up thru the Farmers' National Grain Corporation."

This statement does not cover the matter of protecting the Farm Board from loss by decline in the market price, as in the case of cotton, Mr. Legge having testified before the Senate Com'ite Sept. 24 "That wherever he shows us a contract eliminating any speculation as to what its value is, a contract or what the brokers call a hedge on the market, either one, we will loan up to 90 per cent of the face of the contract."

The Board's schedule does not compel the co-operative or pool to turn the full amount received from the government over to members. A pool can use money advanced on the new crop of 1929 to pay what is due on the 1928 harvest. For example, one of the pools has advanced 65 cents to members and under the schedule can obtain $1.15 from the government, leaving a balance of 50 cents per bushel as pool working capital or to make good losses if the wheat has to be sold in 1930 for less than basis $1.15 Kansas City.

Wheat ground in September totaled 47,578,052 bus., 1,072 mills reporting to the U. S. Dept. of Commerce said. The production was 10,370,936 bbls. of flour and 831,259,737 lbs. of offal. One thousand and twenty-six mills reported 48,014,422 bus. of wheat used in September, 1928. The comparative statements of 695 identical concerns for September, 1929, give 46,271,958 bus. of wheat used in making 10,089,040 bbls. of flour, compared with 47,251,714 bus. of wheat made into 10,348,155 bbls. of flour, in September, 1928.

Salt Saves Soft Corn.

BY R. G. STREETER.

It is a problem in some sections of the corn belt to get the corn from the fields and into the cribs at just the right time and under proper weather conditions to prevent heating and molding.

In some districts, where the season is short, it is almost impossible to be sure that the corn is thoroughly cured before it is stored for the winter. Or the frost comes before it has time to cure; freezes the moisture content in the ear and keeps corn from drying. The direct result is that it heats and molds, causing great loss.

The ideal method of caring for corn would be to have it thoroughly cured and dried before placing it in a bin; storing it free from husks and foreign matter so that thorough ventilation could take place.

However, the ideal conditions are rarely present, and every dealer and grower has to combat the problems of heating and molding to some extent.

Tests throughout the corn belt have shown that corn cribbed with salt passes through the winter in its state at storing, drying only with the coming of the spring winds and the raising of the temperature. Experiments have been made with and without salt under the same conditions; the corn cribbed early without salt was lost. Corn that was salted came out as dry as a bone, just as bright as it went in, and absolutely free from mold and rot, though light in weight because of the moisture drawn from it, and the complete drying.

The expense of salting corn is small, and the protection it affords is great. It is, however, essential that directions be followed carefully.

The University of Indiana sends out instructions that the salt must be scattered over the corn as it is placed in the bin. Approximately ten quarts of salt should be sprinkled over each ordinary load as it is stored. It is not enough to sift salt over the top of the corn, but it must be evenly distributed throughout the entire contents.

In every case, when storing, the corn must be thoroughly cleaned; it should be free from foreign matter, silks and husks as far as practical, and proper ventilation is absolutely necessary.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station found in their experiments of salting soft corn that use of one to two pounds of salt to each hundred pounds of corn, where the corn was badly molded at the beginning of the test, reduced the percentage of the badly damaged ears from 85% where no salt was used, to 64 4/10% where two pounds of salt were used.

In another trial, using fairly sound corn, the percentage of loss was reduced from 39% to 10% of badly damaged ears.

Not only will salt protect corn which has been stored in a partially cured state, because of unfavorable weather conditions, but it gives it a particularly attractive flavor, and adds to its feeding value. Corn salted, has proved to be especially appealing to hogs in process of fattening, perhaps because of the flavor to the corn which the salt brings out, even as it adds to the flavor of our own food products.

Ordinarily it would cost about 2c a bu. to salt corn, tho there are, of course, variations in prices on common salt. Reduction of the loss from soft corn by 20% would much more than pay the cost. It would pay the grain dealer a handsome profit.

Corn borer losses ran from 10 to 25% of the crop in certain districts of Ohio this year, it was reported at the Corn Borer Conference at Toledo. Despite the war being carried on against the pest it added 12,000 additional square miles to its territory in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana during the crop year now ending. Tall, rank and growing corn appears to be preferred by the borer to poorer fields.

Collection of Railroad Claims.

[From an Address by Jack Baker before Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.]

A lot of the trouble with collection of railroad claims is the fault of the shipper. Some place along the line he has been neglectful. I know of one case where a shipper had carefully marked the start and stop numbers of his automatic scale on every B/L. He put in a lot of claims. A check-up of the scales showed they were not weighing accurately.

In accurate keeping of records, or as often happens failure to keep records, makes it difficult to collect claims. In such cases there is nothing to support the claim.

Railroads keep accurate records and in most cases they know more about your average straight business than you do yourself. Further, most of them check weight on track scales.

CLEAR RECORD CLAIMS: It is peculiar that claims on clear record cars are usually for about four times the amounts claimed on leakers. In one case where 80 claims were made out of 200 cars shipped the average claim on a clear record was for just a little under $100 and the average claim made on a leaker was for just a little over $17.

In settling claims the Santa Fe railroad settles on the difference between its track scale weights and destination weights, disregarding the shipper's weights. The Santa Fe claims are given a square deal, because the Santa Fe keeps very careful records itself.

I think the day is coming soon when settlement of claims will be made on track scale weights. The railroads keep their scales in good order and they are getting together on a uniform basis.

When the basis is changed you will be in much better shape to support and collect your claims if you interest yourselves now in building up a reputation for accurate weights and accurate records. Reputation is important in collection.

Northwest Wheat of High Quality

Supervisor Miller, of Minneapolis, reports that, while last year's crops of durum and spring wheats contain relatively high percentages of damaged wheat, especially frost damage, so far the 1929 crop is unusually sound in character and condition. The moisture content of this year's wheat crop is probably from one to one and one-half per cent less than the average, with a much smaller percentage of the wheat receipts showing higher than usual moisture content. Due to the deficiency in moisture during the growing and harvest season, weeds did not develop and therefore the wheat is much cleaner than usual, and the percentage of dockage assessed is very much less, probably between one per cent and two per cent less than average, judging from the grain so far received. There is much less very smutty wheat in the 1929 crop of durum and spring than was true of the 1928 crop. Even the wheat graded smutty contains less smut than last year.

The protein content of this year's spring wheat is probably nearly a percent higher on the general average than was true of last year's crop. The quality of the protein is excellent. The test weight per bushel of the spring wheat crop is good, but probably one pound less on an average than the 1928 crop. Foreign material is a grade determining factor only in a relatively small number of wheat receipts and consists mostly of short barley and rye. Only rarely is the Minneapolis market receiving cars of wheat containing an appreciable amount of wild peas and corn cockle. Mr. Miller says also that it is interesting to note that last year's spring wheat crop consisted of about 80 per cent northern spring subclass, and approximately 20 per cent dark northern spring subclass, while this year's crop is practically reversed.

The 1929 durum crop is showing 26% amber durum, as compared with 7% last year. About 36% of the durum is graded mixed durum this year, as compared with 29% of the early receipts a year ago. During September, 1929, only 7% of the Minneapolis durum receipts were graded durum subclass, as compared with 28% the first three months of the 1928 crop. Thirty per cent of the Minneapolis September durum receipts grade red durum this year, which is about the same as last year.

Supervisor Shea, of Duluth, says this year's crop is far superior to last year's, both in protein content and quality. In fact, the average protein is so high that there is little or no premium offered for high protein wheat.

Nov. 22 Stop Off Hearing Postponed.

The Central Freight Ass'n, which had set a hearing for Nov. 22 at Chicago, Ill., on the abolition of the stop-off privilege, has postponed the conference with shippers to a later date, to give the matter further consideration.

The proposal was to substitute 14 new rules which included the elimination of stop-off privileges on freight in bulk. It was proposed to increase the charge for each stop-off to $10.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, Nov. 11. — The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following estimates for the United States on returns to Nov. 1:

	Total production in millions.			Yield per acre.	
Crop.	5-yr.-av. 1923–1927.	1928.	1929, prelim.	10-yr.-av., 1918–1927.	1929, prelim.
Corn, bus.	2,747	2,836	2,621	27.8	26.7
Winter wheat	549	578	568	14.9	14.2
Durum wheat	60	93	52	12.4	9.6
Oth. spr. wheat	200	231	172	*12.6	11.1
All wheat, bus.	810	902	792	14.1	13.0
Oats, bus.	1,345	1,449	1,227	31.0	30.5
Barley, bus.	209	357	313	24.8	23.1
Rye, bus.	54.8	41.7	41.0	13.6	12.5
Buckwheat	13.9	13.1	119	18.9	15.6
Flaxseed	23.2	18.7	16.1	7.5	5.2
Rice, bus.	37.1	41.9	392	39.3	44.5
Sorghum, bus.	122.9	142.5	*104.0	†20.4	16.5
Hay, tons	92.8	93.0	100.6	1.52	1.67
Hay, wild	14.4	12.9	12.4	1.00	.94
Timothy seed, bus.	†2.56	1.36	....	....	3.59
Clover seed (red and alsike)	1.09	1.06	....	1.46	1.59
Alfalfa seed	†.93	.60	....	3.47	....
Beans, dry, bus.	17.1	16.6	18.6	11.2	10.7
Broomcorn, tons	‡56.6	‡54.5	‡46.2	**315	**308

*All spring wheat. †Short time average. ‡Thousands of tons. **Pounds per acre.

The Southwestern Millers League will hold the semi-annual meeting Thursday, Nov. 21, at the Kansas City Athletic Club. A meeting of exporting millers will be held November 20.

Delivery Rule on Portland Exchange.

The Portland Grain Exchange of Portland, Ore., has made the following additional trading rules:

Rule VIII.—In case a member is long one option and short another option, the said member is required to keep the major side of his position margin to the extent of 5 cents per bushel.

Rule XVI—Section 4. When seller tenders wheat for delivery to the Exchange the Exchange shall notify the oldest long contract of intention to deliver, and the buyer shall immediately accept delivery. Over-deliveries and under-deliveries on the current option shall not exceed 10 per cent of the contract unit of 1,000 bus. Over-deliveries and under-deliveries shall be settled for at the closing price on day of delivery. If over or under-delivery is more or less than 10 per cent of the contract unit of 1,000 bus., settlement for such shall become a matter for agreement between the parties delivering and taking delivery. Settlement shall be made within thirty days unless extended by mutual consent. If settlement price cannot be agreed upon between the parties it shall be determined finally by arbitration.

Where a seller, who is obliged to deliver wheat on a future delivery contract, fails to deliver at maturity, and by such default, the clearing house fails to deliver to some buyer, both buyer and seller shall adjust their trades with the clearing house to the closing price of the last business day of the month, pursuant to trading rules of the Exchange. The president, with the approval of the board of directors, shall appoint a committee of three disinterested members who shall determine the true commercial value of the wheat at the time of default and assess as liquidated damages against the defaulting seller from one to five per cent of such true commercial value for award to the buyer together with a flat fee of $5.00 minimum and 50 cents per each thousand bushels for award to the Exchange. There shall then be an immediate settlement thru the Exchange clearing house whereupon the default of the seller to the clearing house and the default of the clearing house to the buyer shall be deemed fully settled and adjusted.

Care of Elevator Scales.

[From an Address by H. H. Ingraham, of Omaha, before Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.]

Simple care will enable you to avoid most of the troubles that are common with scales. Scales are pieces of machinery and require some attention as does any other kind of machinery. You wouldn't think of running an automobile without putting oil in the crankcase or without greasing it once in a while. Nor should you expect scales to give unending years of trouble-free service under the abuse to which they are subjected without attention.

When you spend money on a new scale you have an investment in equipment. It is of greatest importance to the grain dealer that he protect his investment. Have it installed by a competent man, then protect it by giving it the attention it deserves. Scales are the measure in the elevator operator's buying and selling operations. On their proper balance and operation depend his profits.

Keep the scale clean. Get down under the platform once in a while and clean out the rubbish that is bound to collect. Scales cannot weigh accurately if their levers and knife-edges are not working freely. Clean scales seldom give trouble.

Protect the working parts. Metal sheathing placed under the floor-boards in such manner as to protect the clips and knife edges from moisture, will accomplish this. If metal sheeting isn't available, use rubberized roofing paper. The purpose is simply to keep moisture from dripping directly on the working parts.

It is impossible to make a satisfactory major repair job on a scale in the field. Major repairs require the same skill and equipment that is used in manufacturing new scales. Scales requiring them should be sent to the factory.

When something goes wrong with a scale it usually weighs heavy, the beam will show greater weight than is actually on the scale. To a grain dealer this usually means he is paying for more than he gets. Hence the importance of frequent service on scales.

Sometimes grain dealers are not properly equipped to handle heavy loads. You are running risk of loss when you overload a scale. Overloading is not conducive to accuracy.

Modern trucks throw 80 per cent of the load on one end of the scale. This will often throw the old types of wagon scales out of balance. Modern truck scales, designed to meet present weighing requirements are necessary to accurate weighing. Most of the scales now being installed are rated at 15 and 20 tons and they use 18 to 20 ft. platforms.

CONCRETE DECKS: Scale companies are now in a position to furnish concrete decks. These are as good as a shed over your scale for they shed the water and direct it down along the edges where it drips off, away from the working parts.

A concrete deck will not absorb water and have its balance influenced thereby, nor will it wear out anywhere nearly as quickly as a wood platform.

If you will give your scales the attention they deserve you will find them weighing accurately for a long time.

Trade Ass'ns a Necessity.

BY C. D. STURTEVANT, BEFORE NEBRASKA GRAIN DEALER'S ASS'N.

It is a not uncommon complaint among members of a trade that the ass'n is run by a clique. In my experience I have found this true. Ass'ns are run by cliques. But it is an awfully easy clique to break into. All you have to do is express a willingness to bear some of the burdens of the organization and work for the progress of the trade. Your help is mighty welcome and you will find it quickly accepted.

When I was in Washington last May I enjoyed attending a gathering of 400 at the meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Marketing of agricultural products was the subject brought up for discussion. The important thing I noticed was that each and every speaker who discussed the subject spoke in terms of cooperation by the farmers. They never mentioned the independent grain dealer.

Place for Individual: I cannot help but believe there is still a place for the individual in the grain business. The institution of the middle man has undergone a thousand years of development and has survived. I believe it will continue to do so.

But if it is to survive on a sound basis cooperation between the individual business men of the trade must come. In union there is strength. Without support an individual must fall. This is where the ass'n plays its part.

On various occasions the Federal Trade Commission has expressed itself in favor of trade ass'ns. The Commission's trade rules explain a code of ethics and call for profitable dealing.

Less Arbitration: In the early days of ass'ns in the grain trade arbitration com'ites were of the utmost importance. This is no longer true. Grain dealers have become familiar with trade rules, and understanding the rules and each other, they permit fewer differences to arise.

But this does not eliminate the need for ass'ns. At present there is the farm relief bill passed by Congress. It is definitely committed to help the farmer with cooperative enterprise. It is bound to give him advantages which we don't have. It is almost certain that the business of the individuals will be attacked in some way.

Our ass'ns are the only agency we have to cope with the condition, the only means we have of fighting for our rights. When an individual business man goes before Congress and talks about his rights they pay him scant attention. But when a sec'y of a trade ass'n goes before a similar body and tells them that he represents so many direct and affiliated members of the trade, they listen.

The strength of your ass'n and the good the ass'n can do is dependent upon the membership. If the sec'y goes before a legislative com'ite and says he represents 50 grain dealers he doesn't get very far. But if he goes before the same com'ite and can say he represents a thousand dealers it will heed what he has to say. They want votes. In your own interests support your ass'n.

Germany Offers Oats and Rye Abroad.

A mill agent in Hamburg who has been mailing samples of German rye to various mills in this country offers to deliver at Philadelphia, Boston and other eastern ports as well as the Gulf the "finest rye cheaper than they can buy it in America."

The same agent offered oats to Canada and sales of substantial quantities to that country have been reported. German wheat has become a factor in English prices that has attracted political notice in England altho the government has refused tariff pleas on the ground that duties would increase the cost of bread.

Exportation of wheat by Germany is aided by regulations which permit the importation of strong wheat matched against weak wheat. Other grains enjoy certain export advantages.

A Modern Grain, Seed and Feed Plant.

Diversification in the use to which farm acres are put leads to a corresponding enlargement of the activities of the grain elevator forming the center of trade for the community.

Seeds, grain, potatoes and feed are handled exclusively in a wholesale way by the Interstate Grain & Seed Co., of Fargo, N. D., at its new West Fargo plant, which is shown in the engraving herewith. One factor leading to the choice of this location was the convenience to farmers delivering stock to the Armour packing house at that point. The stock raiser and feeder after unloading his cattle or hogs can easily take back to his feed lots a supply of feed. The grain business is largely local. Whatever seed is cleaned at the plant is used in the company's regular wholesale field seed business. This business has been developed successfully during the past 12 years by H. and M. A. Wilk and R. F. Gunkelman.

The grain elevator is 33x28 ft., with full work floor, the 11 cribbed bins overhead, 34 ft. high, being surmounted by a cupola 12x28 ft., 24 ft. high. In addition are 6 bins over the 14-ft. driveway, 12 ft. deep, giving a storage capacity of 25,000 bus.

The elevator is equipped with 2 legs set in a waterproof concrete pit, 10x20 ft., 10 ft. deep, Gerber Distributors, 2,000-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale in the cupola, 10-ton scale in the driveway with truck lift and grates. Motors for the elevator legs are of 5-h.p. with Clow Winter Drives.

The mill room is 14x33, 24 ft. high, with loading shed on the side. On the mill floor is an inclosed testing room, 7x10 ft., also the attrition mill driven by two 25-h.p. motors, all motors being of the inclosed type. On the second floor of the mill are grinding and feed bins, with elevator to carry feed to bins, the arrangement permitting the sacking or delivery of feed to trucks in bulk. Over the grinder is a scalper to remove coarse stuff, besides magnets in spouts to extract iron.

The warehouse on the track side is 22x70 ft., with 6-ft. platform on dump side, under roof. All the buildings are covered with corrugated galvanized iron. This attractive plant was designed and erected by the Younglove Engineering Co.

New Plant Interstate Seed & Grain Co., Fargo, N. D.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Grain Drier for Country Elevator.

Grain Dealers Journal: Is it practical to operate a grain drier in connection with a country elevator?—Ray Cox, Farmers Co-operative Co., Farragut, Ia.

Ans.: The small driers operated in connection with country grain elevators are a success mechanically. The driers remove the moisture and leave the grain in good condition.

Altho the small driers cost only a fraction as much as those built for the terminal elevators and the drying is done at small cost of fuel, labor and power, yet there must be a certain amount of grain to be dried in order to make it pay a return on the first cost of the plant. If much grain is to be dried, the saving of freight on water alone would pay the entire cost.

The manufacturers of the driers for grain, all of whom have their addresses in the advertising columns of the Journal, will be glad to furnish estimates on application, and can point out numerous installations of their equipment at country points.

E. E. Robideaux, Parshall, No. Dak., speaking before the annual convention of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at Fargo, No. Dak., on Feb. 5-7, 1929, reported splendid success from the operation of his direct heat drier. His drier has a capacity of 250 bushels hourly. His full report appears on page 175 of the Feb. 10 number of the Journal. He says his drier also has attracted a great deal of business. Discounts deducted for wet grain are: 5c for the first per cent of moisture, and 2c for each additional per cent. Shrinkage in bushels from drying is made up in higher grades received. He considers his machine a very good investment.

Similar testimonials were given at the Montana Farmers & Independent Grain Dealers Ass'n, reported on page 41, July 10 number.

Holding Farmer to His Future Trade?

Grain Dealers Journal: A farmer, a landowner, stored his corn with me in February and when I insisted on his selling it before it got out of condition in March he asked me to buy 1,000 bus. of September corn when I sold it.

The last week in August I told him the brokers would deliver his 1,000 bus. of corn next week and that he had best sell it. He gave no instructions. Later he asked me to resell the corn, which I did.

He owes me nearly $200 on this deal, that I intend to collect, even if I have to bring suit. I have saved the Journals back over several years, and would like to have references to cases published that are at all similar.—D. M. Hoey.

Ans.: Recovery in this case is easy since delivery was actually made, and the courts invariably have upheld the validity of future trades where actual delivery was intended and made.

Following are a few of the decisions on futures trading that have been published in the Journal:

Hoyt v. Beach-Wickham Grain Co., Vol. 60, page 772; Gordon v. Welles Andrews, Vol. 60, page 434; Layton v. State, Vol. 60, page 194; Sielaff v. Jas. E. Bennett & Co., Vol. 62, page 253; Craig v. Goalder Johnson, Vol. 61, page 507. The foregoing cases were reported in the past two years.

Older decisions are the following: Jacobs v. Hyman, Vol. 50, page 546; Bank of Ettrick v. Emberson, Vol. 52, page 450; Orth v. Simons, Day & Co., Vol. 53, page 108; Leech v. Stein, Alstrin & Co., Vol. 58, page 362; Thorn & Maginnis v. Brown, Vol. 49, page 831; Avery v. Goodrich, Vol. 53, page 764; Shepard & Gluck v. Thomas, Vol. 50, page 342; Mullinix v. Hubbard, Vol. 55, page 400.

In every one of the foregoing cases the transactions were held to be valid. A hundred other cases could be cited. In fact, where delivery was intended the court invariably held the transaction binding upon all parties.

Before starting suit against the farmer, copies of these decisions should be shown him, so that he will understand it is cheaper for him to settle than to hire a lawyer and have to pay anyway, and lawyers' fees and court costs in addition.

Drafts "For Collection and Return."

Grain Dealers Journal: At the Mid-Winter meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held in Columbus, Nov. 6, the question arose (1) as to whether or not drafts turned over to local banks "for collection and return" have prior lien on the assets of any or all banks (in or out of the state) handling said draft in any capacity? (2) as to what is the status of a grain dealer's claim where the local bank scratches out "and return" without notifying the grain shipper and one of the two banks handling draft fails?; (3) and as to whether or not a banker can refuse to accept drafts for collection "and return" at his own option?; (4) and in what details would your answers to the above differ in case the local bank first accepting draft were a "National" bank rather than a "State" bank?

Also, please advise the status of the Federal Strong Bill, which would give grain dealers drafts first lien on the assets of a defunct bank, which collected shipper's draft.—Edgar Thierwechter, Oak Harbor, O.

Ans.: (1) Drafts turned over for collection have no prior lien.

(2) The words "and return" mean nothing and it is immaterial whether the bank scratches the words out or leaves them in, since it is intended that the money collected should be returned.

(3) A banker has the right to refuse to accept drafts that have conditions attached not satisfactory to him.

(4) State and national banks handle these drafts in the same way and with the same liabilities and privileges.

The Strong bill was introduced in Congress by Representative Strong of Kansas as H. R. 13153 on Apr. 16, 1928, but has not been passed. At the coming session of Congress, Dec. 2, the Legislative Com'ite of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will push its enactment into law. Too much must not be expected of this bill, since it will apply only to national banks.

A grain shipper constitutes the bank his agent and can not recover, according to the decision in the case of the Scott County Milling Co., published elsewhere in this number of the Journal. If the buyer designated the bank, the shipper can recover from the buyer if the bank fails.

To come in as a preferred creditor of the failed bank the shipper drawing draft must have specified that the funds were not to be comingled with the deposits of the bank. This specification must be made by printing, stamping or writing on the face of the draft the followng:

"This draft is a cash item and is not to be treated as a deposit. The funds obtained thru its collection are to be accounted for to us and are not to be commingled with the other funds of collecting bank."

So far no shipper who has used the foregoing notation has failed to come in as a preferred creditor.

Marking the draft "For collection only" is not sufficient, one shipper so marking draft having lost his suit.

Following are decisions involving attempts to recover on drafts handled by failed banks:

Kansas Flour Mills Co. v. New State Bank of Woodward, Supreme Court of Oklahoma, Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 58, page 717.

Pine Hall Brick Co. v. Bank of Hamlet, Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 57, page 733.

Messenger v. Carroll Trust & Savings Bank, Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 48, page 708.

Dickson v. First Nat. Bank of Buffalo, Okla. Federal Rep. (2d), vol. 26, page 444, Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 61, page 187.

Stout Lumber Co. v. Hayes. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Federal Rep., vol. 25, page 841. Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 61, page 56.

Gentry County Drainage District v. Farmers & Mechanics Bank. Kansas City Court of Appeals. Southwestern Rep. (2d), vol. 5, page 1110. Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 60, page 772.

Vincent Grain Co. v. Docking. Supreme Court of Kansas. Pacific Rep., vol. 265, page 38. Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 60, page 508.

Hall v. Bowen-Oglesby Milling Co. Supreme Court of Arkansas. Southwestern Rep., vol. 300, page 412. Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 60, page 199.

Hardeman-King Co. v. J. R. Rice Co. Supreme Court of Oklahoma. Pacific Rep., vol. 265, page 102. Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 60, page 483.

Stratford Grain & Supply Co. v. City-Commercial Savings Bank. Supreme Court of Iowa. Northwestern Rep., vol. 219, page 496. Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 61, page 29.

Baker-Evans Grain Co. v. Ricord. Supreme Court of Kansas, Pacific Rep., vol. 267, page 14. Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 60, page 747.

Steele-Briggs Seed Co. v. Spurway, Receiver, U. S. District Court, Iowa. Federal Rep. (2d), vol. 28, page 42.

Ft. Dodge Flour & Feed Co. v. Receiver of Hartley State Bank. Supreme Court of Iowa. Northwestern Rep., vol. 219, page 929. Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 61, page 301.

Benedict Flour & Feed Co. v. Rorebeck, Receiver. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Federal Rep. (2d), vol. 26, page 440. Grain Dealers Journal, vol. 61, page 324.

No. 4 Oats Sold for No. 2.

Oats purchased in terminal markets were knowingly invoiced at prices agreed upon for a higher grade by the E. G. L. Feed Mfg. Co., Helena, Ark., R. W. Dunlap, acting Sec'y of Agriculture, has found after investigation. The company also does business as the Bear State Milling Co.

The company shipped oats as No. 2 white, No. 2 white bleached, No. 3 white oats and No. 3 white oats, bleached during a period from Jan. 1, 1928, to April 16, 1928, and all of the oats shipped during that time had been purchased at terminal markets and one of the purchases had been No. 2 white, comparatively few graded No. 3 and the large proportion graded Sample and No. 4 white chiefly because of heat damaged and bin-burned kernels. With the exception of two shipments the oats were sulphur-bleached before reshipment.

John J. Truemper, sec'y-treas. and manager, appeared at the hearing for the company.

Emergency Storage in Cars.

The heavy accumulations of grain at terminal markets has forced the elevator companies to utilize bad order and small capacity box cars as grain bins.

Compared with the elevator bin the box car has very little storage capacity, yet so great is their need the elevator companies are paying a rental ranging up to $10 per car per month, and standing all the expense of coopering and paying the switching charges.

At Chicago these 60,000 bu. capacity cars now contain 116,000 bus. of rye and 984,000 bus. of oats, and at Minneapolis there is said to be about 250,000 bus. so stored on the elevator yard tracks.

At Chicago these grain laden cars come under the authority of the custodian department of the Board of Trade, and the rules provide that the grain can not be shipped in these cars unfit to roll, but must be unloaded and put thru the elevator for shipment in a regular car fit for grain loading. This makes the car virtually a storage annex of the elevator.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Dec. 2-4.—Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 2-6. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n district meetings at Fostoria (2), Lima (3), Greenville (4), Middletown (5), and Washington Court House (6).

Dec. 10-12.—Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, Cataract Hotel, Sioux Falls, S. D.

The addition of chopped alfalfa hay and oil meal to a ration of yellow corn and tankage for hogs greatly increases the efficiency of the ration.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Carlot Grain Dealers Entitled to Special Recognition.

Grain Dealers Journal: With the recent change in the name of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n to that of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, a certain significance in the former was lost.

The change, which seemed a natural development, could, we believe, still be slightly improved upon.

Grain Dealers have heretofore been thought of in terms of cargo, carlot and baglot shippers and receivers. But, with the qualifying phrase "Dealers" removed from the word "Grain" and attached to the word "Feed," a new and more limited sphere seems alone covered by the new name which is not symbolic of the type of businesses comprising the bulk of the membership of the organization.

To the layman unfamiliar with the trade, the new name must represent the small retail store dispensing cracked corn by the pound or bag. True, this phase of the business is a very important one, and most necessary, but represents only a small portion of the entire trade. Grain & Feed National Ass'n is, in our opinion, a more embracing name and better descriptive of so important an industry. The carlot shippers and handlers have always constituted the membership and merit full recognition.—U. F. Kuhne.

Cold Molasses Successfully Mixed by Force Pumps.

Grain Dealers Journal: It is amusing to me the arguments they are having over mixing cold and hot molasses for feeding purposes in different commercial feeds.

For over twenty years I was connected with the M. C. Peters Mill Co. of Omaha, who manufactured molasses feeds of all kinds. In the earlier days the molasses was fed from a supply tank above the mixer by gravity, which we found unsatisfactory unless molasses was reasonably hot to make feeds run uniform. This system of feeding molasses was all right but only enabled us to manufacture a limited amount of feed, as we could not heat the molasses fast enough for the amount of feed we had to turn out.

We finally tore out this gravity tank and installed pumps to force feed molasses to our mixers, thus enabling us to run molasses under pressure, which worked most satisfactorily.

The mixers which we used were of the interlocked conveyor type, gear driven, and run at a speed of 450 r.p.m., and were patented by Mr. M. C. Peters, and built under our supervision.

We found after installing pumps that we could mix cold molasses, or molasses at atmospheric temperatures, as the action of these pumps would break down the molasses, and the double action of the mixer did the work of mixing. We used molasses at normal or atmospheric temperatures thruout the year.

We also found these pumps very satisfactory for measuring the molasses, as they would pump the same amount into the mixer at each revolution.

Now, after over twenty years in the feed mixing business, I do not think there is anything new in the mixing of molasses with feed, either cold or hot, only the construction of the different machines now in use.

Trusting this information may be of benefit to molasses feed mixers, I am, L. B. Shamblen, Omaha, Neb.

Anxious to Promote Barley Trade Between U. S. and Germany.

The Grain Dealers Journal: You have been kind enough to print what I wrote you under Aug. 8th with regard to No. 2 Federal Barley, and I see from your Journal of Sept. 25th that Mr. Kaj. Christensen, Secretary to the Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co., Inc., New York, has replied.

I do not know whether it is worth while to continue the discussion of a subject so painful to all connected with it, but I should like to reply to Mr. Christensen.

This unfortunate barley controversy will always be seen from two sides, and each side will try to explain why the other side is wrong, the more so, as both sides have certainly lost heaps of money over the fungus the barley was infected with. It is useless to repeat that it was certainly not a question of price, which made German importers refuse the barley, this all the more so, as the Hamburg firms have paid the barley documents and lost tremendous money on it in those cases, where the barley was scabby, so that it could not be fed.

If Mr. Christensen speaks of about 300,000 tons of barley bought by Bremen importers at the time of high prices, he overlooked the fact that those who did buy such quantities at high prices had also resold to their consumers in the interior, so that the break in the market did certainly not affect German importers.

When at the beginning of the troubles the Bremen importers refused on the one side to lift documents, and at the same time refused to cancel further shipments, it was because the Bremen importers did not know themselves how to get out of the trouble caused by the disease, because on the one side they could not deliver the barley, and on the other side, having sold, as it was customary at that time, No. 2 Federal/Plate/Danubian/Russian barley at sellers' option, importers had to face their contracts to the interior under all circumstances. What was supposed to be a profit to them at the time of contracting proved to be a string to them at the time of delivery, because, when American barley could no more be bought without danger, everybody wanted to have Danubian barley, and with the small crop there prices went up sharply in no time, so that Danubian barley was at times 20% and more over Federal barley. It was consequently only later, after the Bremen importers as well as all other German importers had clearly realized the facts that they made up their mind to cancel unshipped contracts with the U. S. A. at any price and buy Danubian barley instead at the tremendous premium existing, taking a loss of 10 to 20% necessarily by doing so.

I quite follow Mr. Christensen when he says, that on the other side the American exporters, by canceling contracts, lost as well, as they tried to get out of their contracts also rather than run the risk that documents would eventually not be paid.

I also follow Mr. Christensen when he says that the only test as to whether the barley was sound or not, were a few hundred pigs at the ports of entry. This is certainly a dangerous test in a way, but as at the time nobody knew what was the reason the pigs would not take the barley, it simply had to be tested that way. One fact remains, that the barley, which had been used once, was always refused again and by other pigs, when tested again at intervals. If nevertheless some certain lots were released on second or third test, it was because some pigs had taken at least something of it, and because the inspectors tried everything to help the importers out of their troubles as far as possible with regard to the import prohibition.

Mr. Christensen refers to the fact that other importers, specially in Hamburg, did buy the barley to a certain extent. But that was because some people here had short-sold and wanted to cover under all circumstances, to see their profits come in. Moreover part of the barley that was later sold to Hamburg was in transshipment against former sales to bordering countries, specially Baltic countries, where there was no such governmental regulation.

That barley caused trouble in all other countries where it was used for hog feeding is known, and in this connection it is most interesting to see that in your Journal of Sept. 25th the article of Mr. Christensen is preceded by another one, protesting against steps taken by the Department of Agriculture at Washington to taint barley infected with scab. Why does the American Government take such steps, if there is nothing wrong with the scabby barley? This proves sufficiently also that the U. S. Government has found out that the barley is not fit for the purposes European countries buy it for.

When I did write you Aug. 8th, in reply to an article in your Journal relating to barley, I did it because I have done all in my power to help the future barley business between the U. S. A. and Germany by bringing about regulations making it impossible to ship scabby barley and thus gain back confidence in this class of barley all over Germany again.—Yours truly, Edgar Eichholz, Hamburg, Germany.

Garnet wheat, admitted to contract grades by the Canadian government this year, is affecting the color of the resulting flour and is expected to react unfavorably on the good will of Canadian spring wheat. The action of the government is considered a backward step by those interested in the milling and the selling of wheat to the mills.

Delivery of Track Grain on Future Contracts.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on Nov. 2 posted for ballot the following amended rule on delivery of grain in cars on sales for future delivery.

282. Grain in Cars.—During the last three business days of any month, if the Board designates that an emergency exists, railroad receipts representing grain in cars may be deliverable on exchange contracts, subject to the following:

(a) Cars must be within the Chicago District or in some railroad yard where samples are taken by the Illinois Grain Inspection Department.

(b) Cars must be consigned or ordered by the seller to a regular warehouse and storage space must be available and guaranteed by the seller.

(c) The grain must have been inspected during such three day period by the Illinois Grain Inspection Department and a certificate issued.

(d) Variations of 3 per cent or less from the contracted quantity may be delivered in carlots on future contracts. Excess grain up to 3 per cent delivered shall be settled for at the market price when the grain is unloaded and weighed and the amount thereof is known to both buyer and seller. For any deficit in excess of 3 per cent, there shall be a settlement based on the Clearing House settlement price on the date of delivery.

(e) When consigned or ordered to a regular warehouse, delivery shall not be complete until the grain is unloaded and warehouse receipts are issued therefor. In the meantime, title remains in the seller, the purchase price is not payable until official Board of Trade weights shall have been obtained, and the seller remains liable for any change in grade. The buyer, however, may order the cars unloaded at any other place where they will be weighed by the Weighing Department of the Association, provided he assumes any demurrage, switching, or reconsignment charges due to the diversion of the cars by the buyer.

(f) Delivery under this Rule shall be made in the regular way by delivery notices describing the railroad receipts to be delivered and their essential features.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Indianola, Neb., Oct. 23.—Farmers have begun shucking their corn, which they report as being a short crop.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co.

Glasgow, Ky., Nov. 5.—Fifty per cent of last year acreage; looks fine; with average winter there will be no plowing up, as it has plenty of time and will root.—Glasgow Milling Co., by C. A. Powell.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 4.—Heavy to killing frosts have done little damage to crops in the state, as they are mostly mature. Harvesting of corn and grain sorghums is well advanced.—State Report.

Gracemont, Okla., Oct. 29.—Our corn crop is short. We will not ship any. We will need it all at home. The cotton crop is also short—too many bad storms, wind, rain and hail. We will ship in corn this year instead of shipping out.—C. A. Downing.

Snyder, Okla., Nov. 4.—Winter wheat looks good here now; plenty of rain last week. Acreage will not be as large as last year. Feed crop very short. No corn. Will have to ship in most all feed for local use.—Lewis & Wallace Elevator Co., Max Wallace.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 5.—The first general heavy frost occurred Oct. 25, but nearly all late corn was beyond any damage, except by a hard freeze, which did not occur. There is still a small amount of corn subject to injury even tho a freeze is delayed until the middle of November.—State Report.

Mediapolis, Ia., Nov. 6.—We have good quality of corn around here this year, with about 45 bus. per acre average. Just started cribbing this week. Wheat looks extra good, with a little more put out this year than usual. Put out 160 acres myself this year. The first ever drilled.—Farmers Supply Co., by Elta Archer.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 6.—Rain fell during the first half of the week after which it was largely cloudy. Corn husking was delayed by wet weather and soft fields, but some progress was made. There is a little soft corn in the south third of the state. The progress and condition of winter wheat are good to excellent.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Hope, Ind., Nov. 5.—Wheat was planted here when the ground was very dry but recent rains have brot it up until it looks to be almost a perfect stand and growing nicely. Corn husking just commencing, being delayed by wet weather. The crop will yield perhaps not over 60 to 65% of normal but will be fair quality. Clover is in good condition for winter. About the usual amount of livestock feeding, but some hogs sold before ready for market account of short corn crop.—Stafford Grain Co., C. L. Stafford, sec'y.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 4.—Kansas wheat acreage in 1930 may show a gain, Oklahoma probably shows a decrease, and northwest Texas shows more land planted to wheat. Dry weather prevented the carrying out of the intentions of Oklahoma farmers to increase their acreage. Seeding in the northwest part of Texas, generally under exceptional weather and soil moisture conditions, is nearing completion. There has been some damage from worms eating the sprouting grain and this land is being reseeded. Early sown wheat is up to a good stand.—Santa Fe R. R. Report.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 2.—The territory north and west of Humphrey, Neb., is going to harvest a fine crop of corn. This territory also raises an excellent small grain crop. Even further west on the North Western as far as Chadron the average will be 20 to 30 bus. of corn per acre. In South Dakota on the Winner line the small grain crop was excellent and the corn crop is one of the best in years. The wheat all thru northwestern Nebraska is in the best condition in years. They had a good blanket of snow in that territory the first of the week. All thru the west farmers are optimistic and appear to be very prosperous. There will be lots of No.1 and 2 corn in northern Nebraska as soon as the crop dries out.—Mel Uhl, Jr., Black Hawk Grain Co.

Baltimore, Md.—Sixty-four per cent of the 336 carloads of wheat received at the local market from points in Pennsylvania graded garlicky.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 1.—After thoro investigation, in our opinion close to 10,000,000 bus. of this year's flaxseed crop have been marketed in the Northwest, and in the oil mills at Buffalo and the West. The government's estimate of the 1928 flaxseed crop on Sept. 10 was 23,400,000 bus. Its final estimate Dec. 28 was 19,321,000 bus. The government's first estimate of the 1929 crop July 10 was 19,900,000 bus. Its estimate Sept. 10 was 16,400,000. Conservative northwestern grain men think the government's final estimate of the 1929 crop in December may show as great a reduction as in 1928, leaving a crop but little over 14,000,000 bus.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Galveston Embargo Lifted.

After nearly four months of restrictions of a varying degree, Houston and Galveston were released from all embargo regulations on Nov. 6.

Available elevator space and export bookings for the month convinced railroad representatives that no further danger exists of an accumulation of unsold grain such as brot the embargo July 18. Bookings at Galveston of nearly 2 million bus. for sailing during the first half of November and the fact stocks on hand now total 3,450,000 bus. brot the release.

When the embargo became effective 11,900 cars were either in Galveston or in transit there. At first all grains were embargoed but various permit systems modified the restriction until a few weeks ago when only wheat was restricted to a permit system.

The World's Wheat Situation

By Siebel C. Harris, of Cross, Roy & Harris.

In this computation we are going to start out by ignoring carryovers of 1929 and taking crops only. We will then work back to carryovers later in the picture, as that seems to be a clearer method of effecting comparisons. Quantities are stated in million bushels:

U. S. A. crop (Government estimate)	792
Home consumption (all purposes)	640
Surplus from 1929 crop	152
Canadian crop (Government estimate)	293
Home consumption	110
Surplus from 1929 crop	183
Argentine—Actual exports Aug. 1, 1929 to Oct. 15, 1929	56
Surplus remaining Oct. 15 (Broomhall's)	46
Old crop surplus	102
New crop estimate	225
Home consumption	80
Surplus Dec., 1929, to Dec., 1930	145
Surplus new crop, 60% to be shipped from Dec., 1929, to Aug., 1930	87
Surplus	189
Australian crop	110
Home consumption	45
Surplus	65
Others, private estimates	60
Total surplus, ignoring carryovers	649
Broomhall's revised estimate (Oct 20) of world import requirements	696
Deficit	47

But we have ignored the tremendous carryovers of the U. S. A. and Canada, which were as follows:

U. S. A.—July 1, 1929	245
Canada—Aug. 1, 1929	130
	375

If this year's crops are only 47 million short on surplus, then carryovers would be reduced only by that negligible amount and would remain exceedingly burdensome on August 1, 1930. It was the realization of these huge surpluses that caused the drastic break in wheat prices last May and June through the dollar mark and there would be but cold comfort for a bull in the above statistics if one believes that carryovers in North America were to be reduced by the small amount of 47 million out of a total of 375 million.

We feel rather at the mercy of a single estimate of import requirements, and bearing past performance in mind, we are inclined to make liberal allowance for expansion in this item. However, we doubt whether the fullest optimism would permit of an estimate in excess of 775 million, and with surpluses of 649 millions from this year's crop alone there would be a drain on carryovers amounting to 126 millions. Deducting this from the 375 millions carried over in the United States and Canada alone would leave 249 million for the 1930 carryover. A normal carryover in the U. S. A. is 125 million and in Canada from 25 to 40 million.

Buckwheat Crop Reports.

Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 4.—Buckwheat seems to be scarce stuff around here.—Pittsfield Grain Co.

Cortland, O., Nov. 4.—Buckwheat acreage 100% with yield 60% and the quality is mostly good.—Richards & Evans Co.

Sunbury, Pa., Nov. 4.—Buckwheat crop 50% of normal. Nearly all in from this section. Grain in good condition.—Blank & Gottshall.

East Randolph, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Buckwheat is about 75% of a normal crop on a slightly reduced acreage. Some of the crop was hit by early frost.—C. L. Glover.

Ravenna, O., Nov. 4.—The acreage of buckwheat is about the same as last year. The yield is about the same. Quality very good.—Mayhew Elevator Co., B. N. Mayhew.

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 5.—The buckwheat crop is about 50% of normal on the usual acreage. The quality is excellent. The crop will be absorbed locally.—Argo Milling Co.

Conneaut, O., Nov. 4.—The buckwheat acreage in this vicinity is about 50% of normal and the yield about 75% on account of dry weather.—Conneaut Grain & Feed Co., C. R. Phelps.

Royalton, Minn., Nov. 4.—Buckwheat very poor on account of drought. Crop at best was 10 bus. to nothing. Some fields were not cut. The crop is about the poorest it has ever been here.—Ahlbrecht Grain Co.

Cuba, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Buckwheat crop about 50% of normal and we think it will be very scarce before another crop is due. Quality is very fine as it dried out in good shape but did contain some false kernels.—Phelps & Sibley Co.

Marion Center, Pa., Nov. 5.—Buckwheat was about 50% of a crop here. We have bot up to the present 16,000 bus. and have ground 13,000 bus. and sold the flour at an average of 4c a lb. We paid $1.75 to $1.95 per cwt. for the grain.—Marion Center Milling Co.

Elkins, W. Va., Nov. 4.—The crop of buckwheat is about the usual here but not as good as was the crop last year. Say about 80% of last year's crop. The crop was harvested in fine shape. The out-run of the wheat in flour is as fine this year as it ever was in any crop.—The Darden Co.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 4.—Buckwheat acreage about 75% and crop about 60%. Our farmers have turned buckwheat land to potatoes and barley. Hot, dry weather cut the crop this season and probably will influence reduced future acreage. Buckwheat has not been a profitable crop in this section for several years.—White Milling Co.

Yatesboro, Pa., Nov. 5.—The buckwheat crop averaged about 20 bus. per acre this season and the acreage was somewhat larger this year than last. The quality is fine as the weather was ideal for harvesting. We are paying $1.80 per cwt. for clean grain, about 20c per cwt. higher than last year. Flour is moving slowly.—Yatesboro Flour & Feed Co., W. P. Lauster, prop.

Cohocton, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The buckwheat crop in this section is very disappointing indeed, and we believe it is the shortest crop which we have had in many years. There are many fields which are not being harvested at all and that that is being harvested is turning out so poorly that it is hardly worth handling. Offerings are practically negligible.—Larrowe Buckwheat Flour Corp., P. G. Schumacher, treas.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian forecast of the buckwheat crop as based on condition August 31, giving the province, the condition as compared with 100 for a 10-yr. average, the indicated yield per acre, the forecast of 1929 production and the production in 1928 follows: Prince Edward Island, 102%; 25.8 bus.; 79,700 bus.; 64,400 bus.; Nova Scotia, 96%; 21.9 bus.; 180,000 bus.; 154,600 bus.; New Brunswick, 96%; 22.8 bus.; 1,015,400 bus.; 1,011,300 bus.; Quebec, 98%; 22.8 bus.; 3,853,000 bus.; 3,819,000 bus.; Ontario, 93%; 20.9 bus.; 6,153,000 bus.; 5,692,000 bus.; Manitoba, 81%; 11.5 bus.; 104,000 bus.; 158,000 bus.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Four or five counties nearby have a fairly good crop of Japanese buckwheat if much contaminated by frosted and unfilled kernels; the extra acreage about equaling deficiency in yield per acre. West of this finger lake section to Lake Erie there is less than half a crop on a normal acreage with many crops hardly worth harvesting. Eastern Central New York reports a good yield with less frost damage and a better test per bu. as against 43 lbs. test in this part of the state. Yield for the state probably 60% of normal.—E. W. Cady, pres. Cady & Co., Inc.

Corn Movements in October.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	58,085	54,173	*	*
Chicago	6,664,000	4,342,000	3,493,000	4,009,000
Cincinnati	430,500	414,400	387,000	274,400
Denver	282,000	348,000	73,500	67,500
Duluth	130,912	2,419	151,758	*
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Arthur	4,667	*	4,667	*
Hutchinson	11,250	13,750	*	*
Indianapolis	1,597,000	2,153,000	1,624,000	1,192,000
Kansas City	1,393,500	1,437,000	615,000	838,500
Milwaukee	574,240	461,760	528,850	210,925
Minneapolis	499,710	633,970	359,880	199,920
New Orleans	72,500	72,968	56,193	123,251
New York	124,000	*	*	*
Omaha	1,089,200	1,076,600	1,167,600	1,008,000
Peoria	2,384,000	2,046,000	1,497,350	1,017,400
Portland	129,250	155,375	83	143
Philadelphia	14,263	12,273	*	*
St. Joseph	517,500	466,500	358,500	220,500
St. Louis	1,908,200	2,170,000	1,198,400	1,042,800
Sioux City	731,000	594,000	767,000	520,000
Superior	96,472	5,922	126,000	*
Toledo	82,500	103,750	1,055	9,800
Vancouver	440,529	*	33,377	*
Wichita	24,700	*	6,500	*

Wheat Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	491,641	2,629,521	151,889	724,401
Chicago	1,413,000	4,689,000	1,102,000	1,576,000
Cincinnati	262,400	169,400	356,800	184,800
Denver	513,800	557,200	22,400	15,400
Duluth	10,020,907	31,558,564	10,658,158	23,633,479
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Arthur	28,917,533	81,360,930	27,058,841	59,036,624
Galveston	*	*	2,361,725	1,982,566
Hutchinson	3,015,900	2,501,550	*	*
Indianapolis	322,000	733,500	293,000	255,000
Kansas City	5,898,750	7,842,120	4,251,390	6,603,740
Milwaukee	232,360	640,800	244,713	321,090
Minneapolis	8,897,120	23,166,400	4,112,930	6,699,440
New Orleans	885,039	1,588,844	646,409	1,761,717
New York	5,581,600	*	3,144,000	*
Omaha	2,564,800	3,902,400	2,280,600	2,987,600
Peoria	172,800	262,800	205,200	235,200
Portland	2,309,850	4,856,050	2,181,431	3,048,504
Philadelphia	237,602	348,322	11,800	283,656
St. Joseph	1,299,000	1,167,600	298,500	537,600
St. Louis	2,690,800	5,524,400	2,169,800	4,385,000
Seattle	*	*	241,763	*
Sioux City	229,000	341,000	23,000	63,000
Superior	8,206,410	17,184,081	7,044,500	14,612,482
Toledo	1,073,160	1,603,110	317,295	501,015
Vancouver	11,667,763	16,527,774	7,083,497	11,778,032
Wichita	1,660,400	*	1,096,200	*

Barley Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	2,505	1,347,780	*	1,332,861
Chicago	711,000	2,411,000	316,000	901,000
Cincinnati	28,800	27,200	1,600	8,000
Denver	135,600	202,800	80,000	41,600
Duluth	835,795	6,677,778	780,640	8,328,526
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Arthur	3,674,749	11,367,286	1,786,030	8,294,895
Galveston	*	*	10,000	490,000
Hutchinson	18,750	68,000	*	*
Indianapolis	27,000	*	*	*
Kansas City	310,400	411,200	228,800	401,600
Milwaukee	1,152,540	2,110,080	706,764	824,800
Minneapolis	1,677,300	3,966,320	863,670	3,629,200
New Orleans	1,500	952,894	*	956,200
New York	305,900	*	127,000	*
Omaha	206,400	332,800	259,200	377,600
Peoria	236,600	260,400	116,200	82,600
Portland	17,600	43,200	*	1,203
Philadelphia	1,658	451,653	*	*
St. Joseph	35,000	12,250	21,000	5,250
St. Louis	294,400	592,000	54,400	285,390
Sioux City	54,000	94,000	60,000	46,000
Superior	607,110	3,715,456	661,723	3,626,587
Toledo	7,200	44,400	2,960	16,160
Vancouver	51,699	48,039	17,550	1,698
Wichita	75,400	*	39,000	*

Chicago Grain Show Nov. 30-Dec. 6.

Testifying to the world-wide character of the Grain Exposition held in conjunction with the International Live Stock Exposition, entries of wheat have been received from New South Wales. These entries, and others from foreign countries, will compete with the finest products of the fields of the North American continent.

The Exposition will be the thirteenth stock show and the eleventh grain exhibition. Reduced fares from all parts of the country are being granted by railroads entering Chicago. The show opens Nov. 30 and lasts until Dec. 7.

Eight states and one Canadian province will be drawn upon for judges of harvest products from every part of the world which will be arrayed in the 1929 International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago.

Those crops experts selected to act as a corn judging com'ite are Ralph F. Crim, of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul; J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois, Urbana; C. A. Helm, University of Missouri, Columbia; P. H. Stewart, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; J. H. Petty, prominent Hawkeye grain grower of Montgomery county, Iowa; and A. T. Wiancke, Purdue Agricultural College, Lafayette.

Small grain authorities who will score the hundreds of grain and seed samples sent from all parts of the earth are C. R. Megee, Michigan State College, East Lansing; Clyde McKee, Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman; A. L. Stone, University of Wisconsin, Madison; and W. T. G. Wiener, Ottawa, Canada, secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. George S. Bridge of the Chicago Board of Trade will judge the hay entries.

According to the management, practically every state in the Union and those provinces of Canada where agriculture has importance, have sent entries to this national crop show. Even far away New South Wales, Alaska, and Australia will be represented. All of the samples will be attractively arranged into state and provincial displays by state and Canadian representatives who will superintend this work.

Grain Collected with Difficulty in Russia.

Difficulties of the Soviet Government in collecting grain from the peasants are increasing and the government is attempting to meet opposition to the seizures with extreme and brutal measures. Twenty-six kulaks or rich peasants have been executed it has been learned and these executions are considered only a small portion of those slain in the war against the growers.

Some growers have been executed for opposing the governmental collecting project and some for burning their own grain to keep it from falling into the hands of the government collectors.

Rye Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October as compared with October, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	10,173	3,521	*	*
Chicago	1,350,000	1,831,000	24,000	51,000
Cincinnati	29,400	23,800	11,200	15,400
Denver	3,000	3,000	*	*
Duluth	832,489	2,789,543	819,600	3,027,034
Ft. William-Pt. Arthur	644,905	1,392,590	251,330	947,366
Hutchinson	*	15,000	*	*
Indianapolis	10,500	14,400	12,000	8,000
Kansas City	42,000	36,000	16,500	31,500
Milwaukee	61,820	548,100	71,540	54,020
Minneapolis	775,250	1,267,660	296,910	895,320
New Orleans	3,000	176,434	1,500	160,000
New York	3,000	*	*	*
Omaha	240,800	196,000	275,800	259,000
Peoria	3,600	4,800	4,800	2,400
Philadelphia	2,588	3,386	*	*
Portland	10,150	24,650	*	*
St. Louis	50,600	58,500	32,500	35,700
Sioux City	13,000	6,000	2,000	3,000
Superior	481,031	1,302,130	246,020	1,059,798
Toledo	7,200	8,400	8,870	1,580
Vancouver	17,442	60,107	566	35,283

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4.—More than 30 steamers, holding 10,250,000 bus. of winter storage cargoes, are tied up at this port.

Glasgow, Ky., Nov. 5.—No grain in farmers' hands in this section of the state except new corn, which is about 90% of average crop.—Glasgow Milling Co., by C. A. Powell.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2.—Approximately 16,000,000 bus. of grain were exported thru Galveston from July 1 to Oct. 16, an increase of more than 3,000,000 bus. over the same period last year. Receipts for the period were 22,500,000 bus.

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 2.—Sioux City is fortunate this year as our originating territory has an excellent crop of corn and oats. New corn is starting to arrive and is of nice quality. We anticipate a busy season.—Terminal Grain Corp., S. P. Mason, mgr.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23.—The first car of new crop Indiana corn was received on the Board of Trade here today, consigned from Vincennes. The car graded No. 5 yellow, weighed 53 lbs. per bu. and the moisture content was 20 per cent, no damage. The quality was called excellent for the first arrival.

Fort William, Ont., Oct. 30.—Grain storage at the head of the lakes reached a new total for the 1929 crop today when 75,407,000 bus. were packed away in the crowded elevators. This total is 200,000 bus. above the previous mark for the season and shows a gain of one-third of a million bus. during 24 hours.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 5.—The embargo on shipments of grain to this point was lifted completely today as a result of recent wheat clearances which have averaged more than a million bus. weekly. The embargo was made effective during the rush of wheat to market, augmented by the special export rate. It had been modified thru various permits systems before its final expiration.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 2.—Snow and rain have made the roads almost impassable in northern Nebraska and other points in the Northwest. This probably will cause very light receipts in the Omaha market for the next two weeks. Until the storm struck there was a great deal of corn picking going on and some shelling, altho most of the corn was a little too wet to shell.—Mel Uhl, Jr., Black Hawk Grain Co.

A flax tow mill will be operated at Warren, Minn., by the Winden Manufacturing Co. The company has purchased part of the property of the old Warren Milling Co. and will remodel and equip the plant within 6 weeks. The company plans to be able to obtain enough straw to operate from 8 to 10 months a year.

Oats Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	56,938	145,194	*	75,542
Chicago	4,150,000	3,541,000	3,711,000	1,996,000
Cincinnati	252,000	256,000	140,000	142,000
Denver	50,000	78,000	10,000	12,000
Duluth	1,541,199	702,558	820,019	675,379
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Arthur	303,368	3,686,548	1,426,671	1,819,364
Hutchinson	*	4,000	*	*
Indianapolis	750,000	1,226,000	688,000	1,146,000
Kansas City	420,000	512,000	316,000	214,000
Milwaukee	2,125,190	949,200	1,151,347	826,475
Minneapolis	2,851,920	316,680	1,542,670	3,206,590
New Orleans	22,100	48,100	36,818	27,540
New York	302,000	*	10,000	*
Omaha	720,000	504,000	1,180,000	593,000
Peoria	561,000	581,600	513,000	425,200
Portland	74,100	186,200	16,269	8,201
Philadelphia	115,340	106,026	*	59,464
St. Joseph	42,000	140,000	16,000	58,000
St. Louis	1,266,800	2,020,000	1,280,000	1,552,000
Sioux City	513,000	723,000	585,000	39,000
Superior	277,776	538,810	756,272	339,853
Toledo	233,700	588,350	45,855	232,955
Vancouver	582,015	312,474	138,870	35,623
Wichita	18,000	*	*	*

A Side Light on National Grain Corporation.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation is obviously not ready to begin market operations at this time, even tho the contrary is persistently stated in the public press, and without question it will not be able to do so for some time. Members of the Federal Farm Board do not hesitate to say in private conversation that in their judgment the new corporation will not operate on the markets much, if any, before the 1930 wheat harvest, and that even then it cannot possibly function on the scale taken for granted in many quarters.

Closely correlated with this is the fact that nobody at this time, neither the officers of the corporation nor the members of the Farm Board, knows who will hold the executive positions in the corporation. We are advised reliably that officers do not have anybody slated definitely and are making merely a preliminary canvass of the situation.

Sources close to the Farm Board claim to have the information that President Hoover desires to have James Murray, vice-pres. of the Quaker Oats Co., named as general manager. Others mentioned in the same connection include "Manny" Rosenbaum, Julius Barnes and F. B. Wells. It is known that Murray has had several recent conferences with the President and with Chairman Legge, and it is also known that many in the grain trade expected him to be made a member of the Farm Board at its inception.

One fact of major importance which argues convincingly against early operation is that no program has been agreed upon by the board of directors, and that the Farm Board is equally at sea on this point. It must be remembered that all of the existing grain co-operatives are joined, for the time being at least, in this organization, and that both their points of view and their objectives are at variance. The pooling ass'ns of course expect that in the course of time the new corporation will approximate both the plan of action and the importance of the Canadian wheat pool, and this idea has strong support within the Farm Board. This is opposed more or less violently by the farmers elevator groups, most of whom want the energies of the corporation directed to refinancing and strengthening local farmer-owned elevators, with emphasis on the local. Others favor the consolidation of the local elevator companies into chains, virtually on the order of the old Canadian co-operatives. The partisans of this view also favor the acquisition and construction of terminal elevator facilities. Still others favor enlarging the co-operative commission associations.

These views are so divergent, and likely to become much more so, that at this time it seems improbable for any group, or any point of view, to command a working majority of the board of directors. Up to this time the Farm Board has been unwilling or unable to issue orders, altho it is generally believed that in the course of time it will be obliged to do so in order to make commercial operations practicable.

The Farm Board has taken definite steps to discourage the formation of new co-operatives in this field. The officers of the newly formed ass'n of farmers elevators in Minnesota and the Dakotas were curtly informed that there seems to be no way in which they can be fitted into the national corporation, and that anyway what the northwest needs is not another co-operative grain ass'n but coordination of the ones already there. Word not especially different from that has also gone into Indiana and Pennsylvania, where other new associations were being developed by combinations of grain dealers and farmers associations.

Steps to form a stabilization corporation will be taken soon, tho some time will pass before it is ready to operate in a large way. This reversal in policy was dictated by criticism of the Farm Board by members of the Senate.

It may confidently be expected that large grants of funds will be made in the near future to various constituent co-operatives by the Federal Farm Board thru the Farmers National Grain Corporation, for the purpose of acquiring local elevator facilities; and it would not be very surprising if a large number of such elevators were taken over during the year. It is believed that all matters of storage of grain, including the leasing, construction and operation of storage facilities, will be conducted only through the national corporation, and that a program looking toward that end will be begun later in the season; and that such a program will be preceded by an intensive study of the situation by the Board and by the Corporation.—George Livingston, executive vice-president Millers National Federation.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 28.	Oct. 29.	Oct. 30.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 9.
WHEAT.														
Chicago	121¾	123¾	126⅝	124¾	128⅞	127⅞	128⅞	128⅛	124⅜	121⅜	120	123	120½	119½
Kansas City	116¼	118½	121¼	119⅛	123⅛	122	122⅞	122¼	119⅛	116¼	115⅛	117¼	115½	114¾
St. Louis	120¾	122⅞	125½	123½	127⅝	126½	127⅞	126¾	123⅛	120⅜	119⅛	121⅞	119⅛	118½
Minneapolis	124¾	127⅛	130⅜	128⅞	132½	131⅜	132⅛	131⅜	128⅜	125⅝	124	126½	124¾	123¾
Duluth (durum)	114	116½	118⅝	117⅝	120⅝	119¼	120¼	118¾	115⅛	112⅜	110½	113¾	111⅜	110⅞
Winnipeg	133¾	135¾	138¼	136⅛	140⅛	139⅜	139⅞	139½	136	132½	131⅜	133⅞	131⅝	130½
Milwaukee	121¾	123⅞	126¾	124⅞	128¾	128	128⅞	128¼	124½	121⅜	120⅛	123	120½	119¾
CORN.														
Chicago	92⅛	91	92⅝	92¼	92½	92	91½	90⅝	89½	88½	88⅜	89⅞	89	87½
Kansas City	87⅞	87⅝	88½	87½	88½	87⅞	87¼	86⅜	85½	85	85½	87	85¾	84⅞
St. Louis	91½	90½	91¼	90¾	91⅛	90½	90¼	89¼	88⅛	86½	86⅝	88	86¾	86
Milwaukee	92	91¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅜	92	91½	90¾	89⅝	88½	88⅜	89¾	89	87⅝
OATS.														
Chicago	50	50⅛	50¼	49½	49⅞	50	50	49½	48¾	47⅝	46⅛	47¾	46⅞	46⅜
Minneapolis	47⅝	47⅞	47⅞	46⅞	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47¼	46½	45⅛	44	45¼	44¼	44
Winnipeg	65¾	65⅞	66¼	66⅜	68	68¾	69¼	68⅜	66⅞	63⅞	64¼	64⅞	63⅞	63⅛
Milwaukee	50⅛	50⅛	50¼	49⅝	50	50⅛	50⅛	49⅝	48¾	47¾	46¼	47¾	46¾	46⅜
RYE.														
Chicago	104¾	104⅝	106⅜	104⅛	108¾	107	107¼	106½	105⅛	104⅜	103⅛	104⅞	101½	100½
Minneapolis	98	98⅝	99⅛	97¾	101	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	99½	98⅝	97¼	98⅝	94⅝	93⅛
Duluth	97¾	98½	99⅝	98¼	101	100¾	101	101¼	99⅜	98¼	96⅞	98⅝	94⅝	93¼
Winnipeg	102⅛	102	103	102¼	105⅝	105	105⅜	104	103	100⅞	98½	100⅝	98¼	96⅞
BARLEY.														
Minneapolis	63	63⅞	64½	63⅞	64⅞	64⅝	64¾	64⅜	63½	61⅝	61¾	62⅝	60½	60½
Winnipeg	69⅛	69¼	70	69¼	70¾	70⅞	71⅛	70⅞	69⅜	65½	67	67⅞	66½	66

St. Joseph Market Adds 5,000,000 Elevator Storage

With the Missouri River forming a natural breaking point for rates of freight on grain the city of St. Joseph, Mo., should always enjoy some of the advantages of Omaha to the North and of Kansas City to the South as a point of transit and storage of grain inviting the investment of large capital in the provision of modern handling facilities.

Altho not directly interested in the grain business one of the large meat packing companies operating extensive stock yards at St. Joseph has been active in promoting the grain trade of the city thru its subsidiary, the Union Terminal Railway Co., by providing funds for the erection of elevators on its line, a switching road, to be operated by grain companies.

As a result St. Joseph has this season been breaking records for the amount of grain received and in store. A year ago the St. Joseph elevators had 2,423,035 bus. of wheat in store. This year stocks reached the highest point with 6,543,507 bus. on Oct. 19.

The Government is now completing construction work to divert permanently the channel of the Missouri River to the Missouri side in connection with the barge line development from St. Louis to Yankton, S. D. The Trans-Mississippi and Stratton Elevators are located within about 100 yards of the Missouri and barge loading facilities readily could be established in connection with these plants.

Since Jan. 1, 1929, the grain storage capacity of St. Joseph has been increased from 3,982,000 bus. to a present total of 9,307,000 bus. and a further contemplated expansion may be announced at any time.

The additions in late years to its roster of grain firms have included the strongest concerns in the country, such as the Quaker Oats Co., Larabee Flour Mills Corporation, Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. and Stratton Grain Co., which augurs well for the permanence of its grain market.

Larabee Elevator Annex.

Completion of the 1,000,000-bushel storage unit, added to the St. Joseph plant of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., marks the finish of the second of three large building projects launched by the grain and milling interests at St. Joseph during 1929. The Larabee addition was started in the forepart of July, and the contract called for the erection of 1,000,000 bus. of grain storage in 100 calendar days.

The contract was awarded to the John S. Metcalf Co. on June 4 and ground was broken on June 5. The work was completed on Sept. 10, three days ahead of time.

THE ANNEX consists of 24 tanks, 25 ft. inside diameter by 98 ft. high, arranged in three rows of eight tanks each. The structure is of reinforced concrete thruout, supported on 2038 wooden piles 25 to 30 ft. long. The building is 78 ft. wide by 207 ft. 3 ins. long, with a basement 8 ft. in height. The cupola measures 44 ft. wide by 207 ft. 3 ins. long, and was designed with a flat slab type roof.

All tanks and interspaces are equipped with Zeleney Thermometers.

In the basement are two conveyors 30 ins. wide by 404 ft. 7 ins. long. These conveyors run thru the basement of the old building and discharge to the elevator legs in the mill.

In the cupola are two conveyors 30 ins. wide by 402 ft. 8½ ins. long. These conveyors, which also run through the cupola of the old building, receive grain from scales located in the mill.

The basement conveyors are driven by 30 h.p. motors and cupola conveyors by 40-h.p. motors; in each case thru Falk Reduction Gear Units.

The belt conveyor machinery was furnished by J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Co.; the drawoffs, manhole frames and covers by Weller Metal Products Co.; the motors by the General Electric Co.

The annex is connected to the old building by reinforced concrete tunnels below and steel belt galleries above. The side walls of the belt galleries are of corrugated asbestos.

Larabee storage in connection with the mill was 750,000 bus. in the battery of 15 storage tanks and workhouse, before the construction recently completed. Present facilities offer 1,750,000 bus. storage in direct connection with the mill, which is a valuable aid to their operations due to the great grinding capacity housed in the two units of the flour mill proper. In addition to the Florence addition properties of the Larabee Company, the Elwood elevator at Elwood, Kan., just across the Missouri River, is also under Larabee ownership and use, giving the Company a total of 2,250,000 bus. storage in the St. Joseph market, compared to 750,000 bu. prior to the acquisition of the Elwood house and the erection of the twenty-four storage tanks.

Trans-Mississippi Elevator.

THE WORKING HOUSE, with a capacity of 225,000 bus., was built in 1920. The new work involved not only the erection of a storage annex with capacity of 2,200,000 bus., but also a drier house, boiler house and office, the enlargement of the existing track shed and the installation of considerable machinery and equipment in the working house.

THE STORAGE ANNEX is 68 ft. 1 in. wide by 518 ft. 1 in. long, and contains 69 circular tanks, 21 ft. 11 ins. inside diameter by 91 ft. 3 ins. in height. The tanks are arranged 3 rows wide by 23 long. The structure is reinforced concrete thruout, and is supported on 4,300 wooden piles 25 to 35 ft. long. The basement, which is 10 ft. high, contains, in addition to the usual drawoff spouts, two conveyors 36 ins. wide by 582 ft. long, driven by 60-h.p. motors thru silent chain drives. The discharge point of each of the basement conveyors is located on the first floor of the working house and is so arranged that either conveyor can discharge to either of the two shipping legs.

The tanks are covered and surmounted by a reinforced concrete cupola 45 ft. wide by 518 ft. long. A flat slab type roof was used, and as the side walls are practically all windows between columns, an exceptionally light and well ventilated cupola has been obtained. In the cupola are two 36-in. conveyors, each equipped with portable tripper, and so arranged that each conveyor receives grain from each of four hopper scales in the working house. These conveyors are driven by one 60 and one 75-h.p. motor, thru silent chain drives.

A Zeleny Thermometer system has been provided for not only the tanks, but all interspaces as well.

The storage annex is connected to the working house by two steel belt bridges above and two reinforced concrete tunnels below. Corrugated asbestos was used for the side wall covering of the belt bridges.

On the north side of the working house a brick building with reinforced concrete foundations, roof and floors has been provided to house a No. 7 Hess Drier. Grain is spouted to the drier direct from one of the working house bins, and grain is taken from the drier by means of 36-in. conveyor in the basement of the working house which discharges either to a new drier leg or to one of the shipping legs.

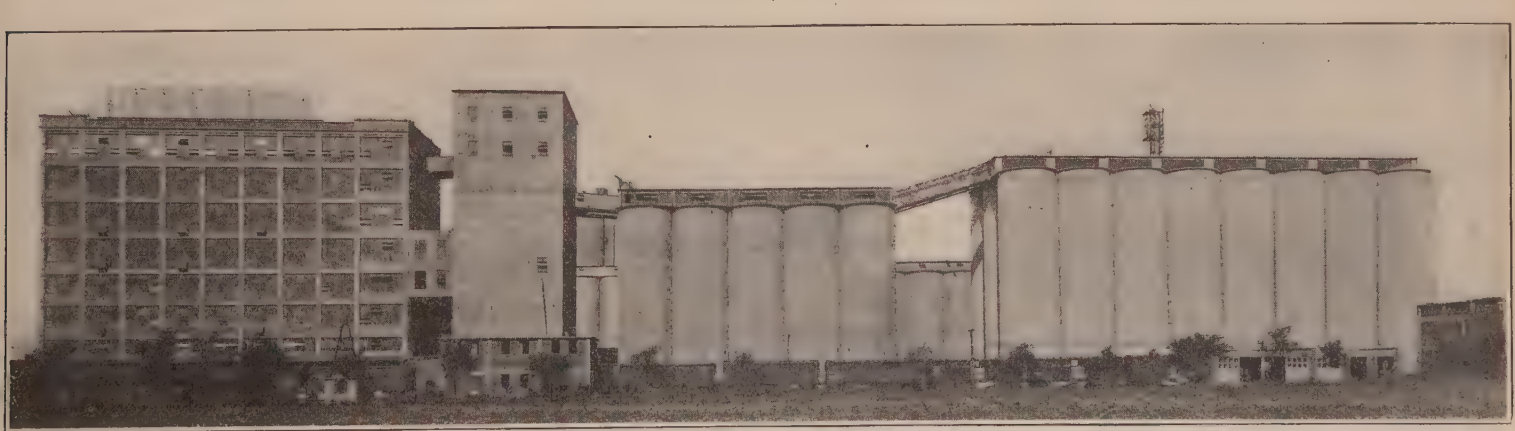
A brick boiler house has been provided to house one 225 h.p. horizontal return tubular boiler.

Fifty feet south of the working house a very complete office building, 26 ft. square and two stories in height, has been provided. The basement or first story is to be utilized as a shop. Welfare facilities for employes are also provided. The second story, which is at track level, contains the various offices. In view of the fact that this building may have to be moved later on, it was constructed of wood on a concrete foundation.

In the working house, which originally contained only two legs used for receiving and shipping, and two scales and garners there has been added the following new equipment:

Two shipping legs with capacity of approximately 12,000 bus. per hour, driven by 75-h.p. motors. For the drives, silent chain has been used for the first reduction and rope for the second reduction. One drier leg with capacity of about 6,000 bus. per hour driven by a 20-h.p. motor. The same type drive was used as for the shipping legs. One No. 11 Monitor Clean-

[Concluded on page 607]



7,000-bbl. Mill, Working House, Old 750,000-bu. and New 1,000,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Tanks of Larabee Flour Mills Corporation at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Ohio Dealers Discuss Trying Problems

Another record-breaking gathering is chalked up to the distinct credit of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

"Set 'em up in the other alley," was the decision of the alert officers and directors. "We're growing so fast we'll soon be in a position to permit the 'National' to affiliate with us! No problem is too hard, no task too great, no request too big or too small!"

The pre-convention frolic, as well as the important directors' meeting, this year attracted approximately one-third of the total registration to wheeze in to Columbus early the night before the formal session of Nov. 6.

The first big surprise was a sumptuous "alphabet" dinner, uniquely put on by the generous hosts from the north (principally Oak Harbor and Toledo) for almost a score of dainty (?) appetites. "Alphabet" soup, bluepoints on the half-shell; and the tasty turkey was gran' and glorious. "And so on through the night," as Sec'y Cummings would term it.

The first entertainment under the guidance of Master of Ceremonies Joe A. Streicher was the initiation of W. A. Low of Pittsburgh into the organization. And the $10 was "in advance."

While the initiation questions were a trifle pertinent and occasionally meandered off of the subject, the ceremony was a "howling" success.

Following a physical examination of Pres. Thierwechter, who had retired, by Doctor Streicker, all silverware, ice, pin-cushions, hairbrushes, etc., were removed from within his nightly attire, and the next victim, Charlie Keilholtz, was examined for entrance into the order. With the many able assistants accompanying Dr. Streicker it took little time to check up a lot of high-pressure grain men. The procedure was to strap the victim to his bed and then put bed and contents through a series of running broad-jump tests.

The morning brought new surprises, particularly in the form of "setting up" exercise consisting primarily of tossing Dr. Streicker in a blanket.

By nine everyone was milling about the lobby of the Deshler hotel, shaking hands with the new arrivals.

THE A. I. U. TOWER was the first objective successfully reached by the assembled dealers, which affair was arranged through the thoughtful courtesy of the Columbus dealers. A splendid view of the surrounding countryside was afforded from this tall structure. On returning, luncheon awaited the 125 dealers assembled.

PRES. EDGAR THIERWECHTER, Oak Harbor, and Sec'y W. W. Cummings, Toledo, presided at the business session immediately following the feast, advising first of the governor's inability to be present.

CHAIRMAN ALEX LEGGE of the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C., also was unable to attend. Both the invitation to him and his interesting answer, given herewith, were read:

Mr. Alex Legge,
Federal Farm Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Legge: Our ass'n will hold its fiftieth semi-annual meeting at the Deshler Hotel, Columbus, Nov. 6.

Our members own and operate over four hundred country elevators of which about one-third are farmers' co-operative elevator companies.

The officers and members would greatly appreciate having you, or someone you might designate, present to inform them the probable action of your board, the independent elevator owner especially wishing to know whether he will be able to continue as in the past or be compelled to close up or sell out.

Hoping that you will send some one to enlighten us, I am,

OHIO GRAIN, MILL & FEED DEALERS ASS'N,
By W. W. Cummings, Secretary.

To which Mr. Legge personally replied:

Mr. W. W. Cummings, Secretary,
Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Cummings: Replying further to your letter. I would say that it is impossible for any of us to attend your meeting on Nov. 6. We are rather swamped with similar invitations at present and cannot possibly get around to it.

Personally, I cannot see why there should be any uneasiness on the part of the organization which you represent. Our activities are along the line of trying to get the farmers organized to a point where they may get a better return for their commodity, and so far as I know at this time, we haven't any desire or intention to engage in the milling or other collateral activities. In fact, I do not see that our operations should in any way disturb what you are doing.

(Signed) ALEX LEGGE,
Chairman, Federal Farm Board.

An audible sigh of relief was noticeable.

WHEAT CROP IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGN.

HAROLD ANDERSON, Toledo, chairman of the Tri-State Soft Wheat Crop Improvement Com'ite, spoke in interesting detail of the work of this voluntary group, of the untold value of control measures, and the decided advantages of standardization of known varieties of good quality wheat in place of the 50 prevalent varieties now grown.

Recently developed varieties of wheat, such as Purkoff and Michikoff, were delved into extensively, as to yield, winter hardiness, and their abilities to withstand reversion over a three-year period back into a soft wheat, due, presumably, to the soil and growing conditions.

TRUMBULL is today advocated by this com'ite for the northern section of the state, and FULOHIO for the southern part.

The experiences of the Shredded Wheat Co., Niagara Falls, in wheat purchases out of New York State were recited. The company placed an arbitrary price on New York grown wheat, which wheat, incidentally, was found to contain an average of 15% moisture. All grades were taken in at the same figure. The consequence was that the practice of paying a premium (with which no other buyer could compete) ultimately meant the New York farmers were commanding an average lower price than they otherwise would. This has all been changed now, so that today grain is bought on grade and water is not paid for.

A plea was made to grade and pay for all grain at country stations, reference being made to National Milling Co.'s "premium and discount sheet," on the sound theory that a "spread in price for quality should and does exist."

W. L. INGALLS, Federal Supervisor, Cincinnati, advised the group of a series of district meetings to be held the first week in December, in co-operation with the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to-wit: Dec. 2, Fostoria; Dec. 3, Lima; Dec. 4, Greenville; Dec. 5, Middletown; Dec. 6, Washington C. H.

The department's new grain grading film will be released in time to be shown at these gatherings. A truck will also be equipped to give a comprehensive notion of the equipment used and the practices pursued in arriving at grades. These demonstrations should, it was unanimously agreed, be an invaluable aid to the country grain dealer in avoiding loses.

CORN BORER CONTROL METHODS AND QUARANTINE BOUNDARIES.

W. H. CRAFTS, Department of Agriculture, Corn Borer Control Division, enumerated the requirements of shelled corn before it can be shipped, under the provisions of the edicts from his department, viz., that same must be free from cobs over ¾ths inch long.

Rather than to check every shipment leaving every plant, the department has finally arrived at a system whereby every shipper's equipment is inspected periodically every thirty days, the total corn shipments estimated, and signed agreements left for that period. The shipper in this case, of course, agrees to keep his equipment clean, as well as to ship only clean corn.

Difficulties experienced in shipping shelled corn from West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan into Canada were recited, and the Dominion Government's requirements of a permit showing the corn to be clean was brought to the attention of the assembly.

The proposed extension of the quarantine line to new sections in the southeastern part of the state to include Monroe, Washington, and part of Athens counties met some opposition from the delegates. No action will be taken, however, until the turn of the new year. A new quarantine map is to be issued at that time showing the sections included.

The question arose as to the control practices followed by elevators just outside of the quarantine section, to which the answer was that the same dealers' agreement and shipment permits were extended to them. Transit and milling plants considerably outside of the quarantine area are not under the jurisdiction of the department, it was indicated, in contrast to those immediately beyond the line.

JOHN MOTZ, Brice, recommended the quarantine line be extended to the Ohio River so fewer men would be needed in the control work.

E. T. CUSTENBORDER, Sidney, asked some pointed questions as how long the corn borer had inhabited the state, and why the department of agriculture felt it necessary to supervise shipments. Both were answered by himself. He stated the corn borer had been known to exist in Ohio for the past 50 years.

E. C. EIKENBERRY, Camden, cited that all surplus corn in his section went into consumptive channels, being absorbed by the feeders, who will strongly oppose the southward movement of the quarantine line.

In conclusion, Mr. Crafts thanked his listeners for their co-operation in this quarantine work.

Corn Crop Conditions.

L. W. DEWEY, Blanchester: Corn on the dry land in our territory is of good quality and high yield. That on flat land is a failure because of excessive moisture. While there will be increased yields for an average in most of the southern counties, there will be no great outbound movement—most of it going to feeders.

MR. EIKENBERRY: Corn in the southwestern section of the state is good. From the Dark County line south corn is the best ever raised. Eastward conditions are indifferent. There will be no outbound movement, with a strong demand from the feeders for inbound shipments. The moisture this year is low.

A SURVEY OF THE ENTIRE STATE made by Charles Latchaw, Defiance, showed that from 25 to 30 per cent of the corn thruout Ohio would not mature.

ALFRED P. EIER, Nevada: All corn raised in our territory will be fed, with no surplus to ship out.

S. B. SWOPE, Canal Winchester: We will have an average crop, though rather wet. No corn is moving yet.

J. R. JOHNSON, Baltimore: Corn is too green in our section. The farmers are not even husking it. Several weeks will pass before our corn will be in condition to move.

H. E. LANDMAN, St. Henry: Corn is but an average crop with high moisture.

A. M. DAUGHERTY, Derby: No corn moving; too wet. The crop, however, is better than average.

C. E. LLOYD, Washington C. H.: Little corn has moved. That received is exceedingly high (25-26%) in moisture. The crop matured very unevenly. There is lots of soft corn in our vicinity, and that in cribs is in danger of damage from freezing. The loss in shelling has been cut this year from 2 to 4%.

H. M. CRITES and COL. C. E. GROCE, Circleville: We started handling and grinding new crop corn on Oct. 1 and have continued doing so ever since. Moisture is running around 27%, however the quality is excellent with but little damage. Corn in our neighborhood is the best crop within a 10-mile radius that has ever been raised.

D. W. MAHAFFEY, Morral: Corn is chaffy this year, with no surplus to move out. Feeders' demands will necessitate inbound shipments.

OSCAR TEEGARDIN, Duvall: Corn in Pickaway County (in which Circleville, Ashville and Derby are located) is all about the same.

CHARLIE KEILHOLTZ, Toledo: In my recent travels around the Columbus territory I noticed husking quite general, however I have not examined the new corn for damage, moisture, etc. It looks fine.

ROY HARPER, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Corn in the western third of Pennsylvania is very poor, with very little moving. A fair to good demand is expected a little later.

D. J. SCHUH, Executive Sec'y, Cincinnati Board of Trade, passed his turn to RALPH BROWN: Corn receipts are light. What corn does arrive is shipped from western points and from terminals, most of it old and new mixed. The new corn that is arriving is pleasingly low in damage, though is being graded sample grade on account of high moisture. Stocks are low, in anticipation of a heavy movement which is expected in 30 days.

FRED E. WATKINS, Cleveland: The corn crop in the west is, unfortunately for Ohioans, much better than that in our own state. The average moisture of the new corn received at Chicago is but 21%, with low and high at about 16 and 28%. Much of the new corn received in that market is being graded No. 3. There is also a good movement of new corn mixed with old. There is a premium on early movement of new corn in the Chicago market today, where none existed 20 days ago. Premiums at Peoria, Indianapolis and Chicago now amount to about 3c. New corn will probably go to a discount if the movement becomes too heavy to be absorbed readily. Storage space is scarce, so that 27 to 29% moisture corn will find no demand from those operating elevators with no driers.

CORN CROP IMPROVEMENT.

L. W. DEWEY, Blanchester: Corn crop improvement is needed more than wheat crop improvement, in my estimation. Varieties, suitableness, and soil factors should be looked into with a view to raising a better crop.

"USE FERTILIZER," someone suggested.

H. M. CRITES, Circleville: There has been a great improvement in our corn crop within the past 3 or 4 years.

E. T. CUSTENBORDER, Sidney: There has been no improvement in corn varieties or corn yields since 1866. Statistics show approximately the same yields ever since that date, averaging 26 bushels per acre cultivated. In those days there were 3 people in the department of agriculture, and they had $2,500 to work with. Now the U. S. Department of Agriculture is composed of 22,000 people and given an appropriation of $154,000,000, and yet the yield remains constant. There is something "rotten in Denmark."

E. C. EIKENBERRY, Camden: The genius of the American farmer will solve all of their farm problems without the outside aid of 6 or 7 different sources, theorists in particular. If the farmer thinks he is going to get a lot of government money he will naturally shirk his work. There has been an improvement in yields and varieties of corn in the corn belt. Further than that the corn belt has been extended.

PRES. THIERWECHTER related a recent experience with two farmers in his county. One came in all smiles and happy. He had arisen before seven that morning and completed all the chores around the farm. He was glad to be alive and thanked his lucky stars that he was a farmer. He laughed heartily at the fool politicians hollering "relief" for the poor "down-trodden" farmers. He had plenty of money in the bank. The second farmer shuffled in late in the afternoon, wanting to borrow some money on his approaching crop. Everything had gone wrong. The government was terribly slow about rushing to his aid. He was in dire need of assistance. He spent his time loafing around town. Both farmers had the same opportunity of success. Both had the same to start with, only one was enterprising and industrious, and the other never would make a success of anything.

MORAL: Agriculture needs "relief" from the loafing farmer, not from Congress.

L. W. DEWEY, Blanchester: Farmers of Ohio, it seems to me, getting back to the matter of corn crop improvement, are attempting to raise too big and too late a variety. The earlier varieties yield better and are drier.

PRES, THIERWECHTER: Mr. Craft, are early varieties less apt to be infested with corn borer?

MR. CRAFT: They are.

C. E. LLOYD, Washington C. H.: Fertilizer on corn will make the crop mature 10 days earlier, also.

BANKS REFUSING DRAFTS MARKED "FOR REFUND."

H. R. WOLLEY, Pickerington: I would bring to the attention of this gathering a recent bank failure in our vicinity in connection with depositing drafts "for collection and refund." Some banks now refuse to pay drafts so marked. I thought such drafts are supposed to have prior lien on the bank's funds. Can either a state or national bank refuse to accept such drafts? What is the responsibility of the bank in the event the "for refund" is scratched out without notifying the drawer of said draft? Cannot this organization do something to protect shippers in this respect?

AN ANSWER TO THESE QUESTIONS appears in the "Asked-Answered" column of this number of the Journal along with a digest of a recent decision covering the subject.

W. S. COOK, Columbus: I have never heard of a bank to refuse to accept a draft for "collection and refund." There is nothing in the state banking laws that I know of preventing the banks from co-mingling funds, so collected with other funds of the bank, altho I believe this might be accomplished. Everyone here, everyone in the trade, should boost the STRONG BILL, now in Congress. Mr. Strong, a former grain dealer from Kansas, is the author of this fine measure designed to aid the grain trade.

MESSRS. EIKENBERRY-THIERWECHTER: The ass'n will determine such information as has been requested and obtain an opinion from the state banking department in charge, as well as the state bankers' organization. Advises will be mailed out on the status of such drafts under the conditions outlined.

SEC'Y CUMMINGS, Toledo: This organization is being represented at Chicago at a hearing on the heavier loading of cars, and on increasing the stop-over charge from $6 to $10. As soon as the decision is forthcoming you will be advised.

THEREWITH, another successful mid-winter meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

NEW MEMBERS are: Jesse C. Stewart Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Medina (O.) Farmers Exchange Co.; John Lundgard, Port Clinton; Farmers Mercantile & Elevator Co., Lindsey; Keystone Steel & Wire Co., Peoria, Ill.; The Mineralized Yeast Mills Co., Ingomar; Trotwood (O.) Farmers Exchange Co.; Mark Center (O.) Elevator Co.; The Eagle Grain Co., Hoytville; C. W. Thompson & Co., East Monroe; Morgan County Farmers Elevator Co., Malta; Henry A. Krumm, Columbus; Elk Eye Milling Co., McConnelsville; Farm Specialty Co., Greenwich; E. W. Armstrong Co., Monroeville; Farmers Elevator Co., St. James; E. W. Cooledge, Chicago, Ill., and E. G. Buchsieb, Columbus.

Registration.

TOLEDO: Harold Anderson; L. M. Burlingame; Sec'y W. W. ("Bill") Cummings and Joe Streicker; Charles R. Keilholtz, Southworth & Co.; Jos. P. Lackey; H. F. Prue, federal supervisor, and Phil Sayles. FROM OAK HARBOR: Pres. Edgar Thierwechter and George R. Forrister, The Emery Thierwechter Co.

SUPPLY TRADE: Cliff Buzick, star salesman of the Sidney (O.) Grain Machinery Co., and J. G. Simison, New Castle, Pa.

CLEVELAND: Fred E. Watkins and E. L. Motts.

PITTSBURGH, PA.: Roy Harper, Harper Grain Co.; W. A. Low, Jesse C. Stewart Co.; and O. A. Rector of Geo. M. Richardson.

NEW YORK, N. Y.: Joe A. Abel, The Abel-Whitman Co.

CINCINNATI: Ralph H. Brown and wife, Henry W. Brown & Co.; W. L. Ingles, federal supervisor; and D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange.

CIRCLEVILLE: John G. Boggs, Wade H. Cook, H. M. Crites, C. E. Groce, W. F. Heffner, Ray P. Reid, and S. L. Warner.

FORT WAYNE, IND.: Chris G. Egly, Eli P. Short and wife.

SEED DEALERS: Ben Ackerman, Lima; W. H. Grubbs, Chicago; R. F. Knight, Columbus; and J. G. Monfort, Green Springs.

COLUMBUS: J. E. Anderson (insurance agency); E. G. Buchsieb; W. S. Cook, McCord & Kelley; Roger Doyle; Chas. Eberhard; Walter Gwinn; J. Wallace Huntington (insurance agency); J. A. Maddox; Maurice R. Maney; R. F. McAlister; H. L. Robinson; A. R. Shannon; Omer Snyder; A. M. Sutherland; W. H. Threlkeld; and B. A. Wallace, Ohio State University.

Shippers in attendance: F. L. Alexander, Marion; E. L. Alton, Saint Paris; O. W. Baker, Houston; N. G. Bennett, McComb; Karl O. Burrer, Sunbury; P. P. Burrer, Centerburg; C. W. Clark, Tiffin; Grover C. Cline, Ashville; H. R. Clouse, Milford Center; A. R. Cramer, Wharton; Edwin G. Craun and C. Cunningham, Tiffin; E. T. Custenborder, Sidney.

A. M. Daugherty, Derby; L. W. Dewey, Blanchester; Alfred P. Eier, Nevada; E. C. Eikenberry, Camden; A. A. Fleming, Prospect; C. W. Graul, Pleasant Corners.

O. P. Hall, Greenville; Ed. Hammel, Pitsburg; J. B. Hill, Orient; J. R. Johnson, Baltimore; Fred Kile and son, Kileville; E. H. Lamiell, Greenwich; H. E. Landman, St. Henry; Chas. Latchaw, Defiance; W. M. Latham, Hayden (Hilliard p. o.); J. W. Leyshon, Groveport; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H.

D. W. Mahaffey, Morral; Grant McMorran, St. Paris; J. H. and L. L. Motz, Brice; N. M. Myers, Lockbourne; John Noon, Plain City; G. M. North, Groveport; A. C. Patzer, Grove City; C. W. Pontius, Lewisburg.

A. L. Ream, Amanda; R. E. Scott, Malta; Chas. C. Shrontz, Gambier; C. A. Smith, Monnette; S. B. Swope, Canal Winchester; Geo. Towney, Hamler; E. O. Teegardin, Duvall; J. Ralph Thomas, Linworth; Kirby Threlkeld and wife, Lake View; T. S. Troxell, crack "Kasco" feed salesman of Delaware.

C. F. Warne, McConnelsville; L. R. Watts and Thos. F Wood, London; Oscar J. Weiker, Upper Sandusky; S. A. Wenner, Cary; W. W. Wickersham, Blanchester; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; W. M. Zollinger, Millersport.

Lloyd S. Tenny, former head of the U. S. Buro of Agricultural Economics, has been appointed business manager of the Mercantile Exchange of Chicago. Mr. Tenny has resigned as pres. of the Fruit Stabilization Corporation of California to assume his new post. The exchange recently initiated a cheese futures market.

Nebraska Grain Dealers Celebrate at Lincoln

The unfortunate circumstance of inclement weather seriously handicapped attendance at the 1st annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at the Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 29 and 30. It rained on Monday and rain and fog prevailed on Tuesday and Wednesday. Out in the western part of the state it snowed. Roads became slippery, and many of those who had planned to drive in either stayed home or took the train. Yet in spite of impassable roads over 75 were in attendance.

Several interesting topics were brought before the two business sessions and banquet in the Garden room of the hotel. Railroad claims, crop improvement, car loading, fire prevention, scales and scale testing were thoroly discussed. There can be no doubt that every elevator operator present went home with many new ideas which he could put into immediate and profitable practice.

Tuesday Afternoon Session.

The first session was called to order at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday by Pres. T. B. King.

All stood while Rev. Walter Aiken of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, Lincoln, pronounced the invocation.

COL. FRANK A. EAGER, pres. of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, warmly welcomed the delegates and said:

We are anxious to help you folks in every way possible, not only with the facilities for your convention, but with the development of markets and industry that will convert the raw products that you handle into finished products. We have in Lincoln 80 manufacturers of food products manufacturing a diversified list of products. This diversity is an aid to stability.

Early settlers passed thru the stage when every effort must be bent to garner a living from untamed country. It is up to this generation to develop what they started to the highest possible degree.

The chamber of commerce has the facilities for looking after your welfare and if, while you are here, you have any just complaints, the chamber of commerce will give you every aid in correcting them. We welcome you and want to assure you fair treatment.

E. L. BROWN, Chester, 2nd vice-pres., responded, saying:

With 80 manufacturers of food products Lincoln should certainly be prepared to feed us well. I guess Lincoln is prepared to handle any situation, including a good hearty welcome.

We have come resolved to work out our problems and improve conditions in the grain trade of the state of Nebraska in so far as we can. We are anxious to make our trade something to be proud of. In the past we have had too much of unbusiness-like methods, and we have come to realize that the prosperity of the state is only retarded when any component of its business is on an unsubstantial basis. We hope to attain better conditions in the grain business and make our business one in which the active elevator operators may take real pride.

PRES. KING made his annual address, saying:

President King's Annual Review.

It is my pleasure to welcome you to this, the first annual meeting of the Nebraska Ass'n of Grain Elevator and Mill Operators and to express the hope that it may mark the beginning of a long and successful period of activities for the betterment of the entire grain trade of the State and that it may be helpful in stabilizing and strengthening this great industry, which handles so important a part of the agricultural products of the state.

I attended the meeting held in Lincoln on June 29, 1928, at which time this ass'n was organized, with no thought of taking an active part in the organization or conduct of the ass'n, but being interested in it because I thought there was need of a truly representative organization, which should include the grain dealers of the state in all branches, and all classes of ownership. Upon my election at that meeting as pres. of the association, I accepted the office and have done my best, with such time as I could give, and such means as I had at my command, and with full co-operation of those elected to other offices, to lay the foundation for a successful organization. We could hardly hope to do more the first year. We feel that we have made reasonable progress.

A strong ass'n of this type is functioning in each of the important grain states, except Nebraska, and we should not be satisfied until this ass'n is as strong and as representative as any of them. It cannot occupy this position without having listed in its membership a representative majority of the grain dealers of the state of all classes of ownership.

To be representative it cannot be partial or show any preference for or against any individual or group of dealers, but must be fairly representative of all. No difference what the type of ownership, they all have common interest and common problems and primarily their business of buying, storing, handling and marketing of grain must fairly well follow certain economical lines and conform to certain trade rules and practices, if they are to be successful.

The grain business is peculiarly subject to sudden and unforeseen influences which affect, more or less violently at times, the trend of prices, the quality and condition of grain, and the methods of marketing, and in the successful conduct of the business, these contingencies must be in a measure anticipated and provided for in the margins of the dealer, or he will not be successful.

Not on Sound Basis.—There is no disguising the fact that the industry as a whole in this state is not economically sound, and in my opinion this is primarily due to the mistaken policy of a large number of local elevator operators of buying their grain without taking a margin of profit which will return a fair earning on the investment in plants, equipment and capital employed, including in the amount of margin to be required an allowance for such contingencies as market fluctuations, failure of grain to grade, shrinkage, and losses in transit, as well as depreciation, replacement and the usual large list of overhead expenses.

Country Elevator Indispensable.—Not many farmers and not many people realize the vast importance of having local elevators at practically every railroad station in the state open every day of the year, ready to receive and pay cash for any amount and any kind of grain offered to them. It is important to the farmers, as well as all other classes of business, that these facilities be available and be maintained in a full state of efficiency. I believe this business has been performed for the farmers at the lowest charges to them of any facility offered them, and yet not many of them realize it. But I believe they should be and would be willing to support it if given a full understanding of its value to them. If any one or any group of grain elevators is owned by producers, and the margins at the end of a year or any given time, show a surplus of profit, that can be repaid to the stockholders or contributors. And it would certainly be more satisfactory to them and to the farmers of the community to have an organization that is financially sound, than to have one that is tottering, for an uncertain institution can serve them but indifferently at the best.

No Organized Price Fixing.—In speaking as above, I want to make it perfectly plain that I have no thought that this organization should now or ever after, have anything whatever to do with the conduct of its individual members, fixing of prices, margins or anything of that sort, but it should be a clearing house for the exchange of ideas and information and for the education of its members and the improvement of trade conditions in the state. It cannot do that unless it includes in its membership, as I have said, representative members of all branches of the trade and of all classes of ownership.

Kansas has such an organization, Iowa has one, Illinois has one and I have talked to individual members of the organizations in each of these states recently, and they have told me of the incalculable benefit to the trade and to each individual member of those organizations, and particularly the benefit they received from the small district or group organizations fostered by the state ass'n. It is my idea that this is the type of an organization we should build here and that we should each of us invite every eligible grain dealer of the state to become a member and should continue to use our influence to build up the membership so long as there is a grain dealer on the outside.

Campaign for Members.—Upon our election as officers of the ass'n, we set about by our own efforts, by mail solicitation, etc., to secure members for the ass'n. While the movement met with appreciation and fair response, it was soon evident that we could not make substantial progress without establishing a headquarters office and employing a sec'y to devote much time and personal work in the field. But our means were limited and it was not easy to find the right man for the job. However, after a lot of canvassing and after making one false start, we induced Mr. J. N. Campbell, who was sec'y of the Nebraska Millers Ass'n and receiver of the Skinner Packing Company. By employing his son, Mr. Arthur Campbell to assist him, he has been able to give a great deal of his time to the organization and promotion of our ass'n, and I feel we are to be congratulated on securing a man of Mr. Campbell's ability, experience, tact and initiative, at a very moderate salary. Mr. Campbell held a series of group meetings of dealers in various parts of the state during the summer. He made personal calls at the offices of many of the grain dealers. We have enrolled 117 members out of a total of about 800 dealers. I would urge that an aggressive and continuous campaign be prosecuted, which can only be successful if it has the active support of every individual member.

Benefits of Ass'n Work.—I could wear you out with an enumeration of the benefits we have received, as grain dealers, from the activities of the trade ass'ns in different states and the national ass'n, in matters of legislation in forestalling bureaucratic restrictions and limitations, sought to be put on the grain trade, improvement of transportation privileges and facilities, in defining rights of grain dealers in matters concerning claims, etc. The establishment of trade rules and practices, which are gradually becoming uniform thruout the country, protect the interests of the smallest, as well as the largest dealers, but I think you are familiar with all of these matters and give grain trade organizations the credit they deserve for the benefits we enjoy. Therefore, why should we in Nebraska longer deny to ourselves these benefits and privileges.

Affiliation with G. & F. D. N. A.—I attended the annual meeting of the National Ass'n held in Peoria two weeks ago and would suggest that you read the report of the convention as it appears in several of the leading grain trade journals. State ass'ns are strengthened and their interests best served thru affiliation with the national ass'n and I would recommend that this ass'n affiliate with the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n as soon as the membership thinks it advisable. The cost would be $1 per year per member of this ass'n, which would entitle each country elevator operator, member of the ass'n, to full benefits of the National Ass'n, arbitration thru the National Ass'n of any trade dispute with another dealer wherever located; and we should, to the extent of our membership support the work of the National Ass'n which is of immense importance to the grain trade at large and to each individual dealer.

As the Farm Board has not announced its plan of action, it is not within the province of any of us to anticipate what their policy will be. The powers conferred upon the Board by Congress are extremely broad and it was evident in the interrogation of the members by senators, that action is expected, and that the Senate farm relief leaders want the board to use the vast sum placed at its disposal by Congress and without too much consideration being given to security of repayment. It seems to be the general opinion that Chairman Legge is sincerely earnest in his wish to render a real service to agriculture in a substantial, constructive, permanent way, but conservatively. It is a question how far he can resist the pressure of the more radical members of the board, of the insurgent members of Congress, and of politicians generally, who may have at heart more the political capital and the personal advantage they may gain than the real interest of the farmers. We shall await with interest the address of Chairman Legge before the National meeting of the Farmers Union at Omaha in November, at which time it is expected he will reveal the policy of the Board so far as it shall have been determined.

Your officers and directors have, since their election, made the business of establishing the ass'n and building up its membership their principal activity and in connection with the group meetings held in various points in the state, have arranged demonstrations of grain grading methods, equipment and practices which have been given by Mr. H. E. Nelson, federal grain supervisor, and Harry R. Clark, chief inspector of the Omaha Grain Exchange, also lectures on crop improvement by Professor P. H. Stewart and Professor Gross of the Nebraska Agricultural College and the cooperation of these gentlemen with us is highly appreciated.

During the session of the legislature last winter, your officers kept in touch with matters affecting the interest of the grain trade and feel that their work in opposition to three or four very undesirable measures, was at least partly responsible for their defeat. This is a very important phase of ass'n work and should be followed up during each session of the legislature. A standing legislative com'ite should be appointed.

State Scale Testing.—There has been considerable dissatisfaction with the administration of the State Weights and Measures Inspection law, expressed by grain dealers of the state,

many of whom feel that the deputy inspectors in the field are not technically competent or properly equipped to test and adjust truck, wagon, automatic and hopper scales. While the law makes no provision for such services as adjustment or repair to scales, we feel that inspectors should be competent to make minor adjustments or small repairs which may be necessary in connection with the sealing of scales, and be competent to advise owners if extensive repairs or replacement of parts may be necessary before a scale can be sealed as weighing accurately.

Acting on authority given me by the directors, I appointed as a Weights Committee, Messrs. Crittendon, Fellers, Krotter and Campbell and arranged a conference with Secretary McLaughlin and Chief Scale Inspector Shrimpton, with whom we had an interesting session.

I feel that we can have no quarrel with the principle of public inspection of weights and measures, while we are vitally interested in the practical administration of the act by skilled and competent scale men, feeling that in this matter the inspection may become a benefit to grain dealers instead of a nuisance and a burden as it has sometimes been in the past.

SEC'Y J. N. CAMPBELL, Omaha, read his annual report:

Secretary Campbell's Report.

In order that the records of this Ass'n may contain a full account of the activities of the Ass'n we give a brief survey of the things done prior to the time your present secretary took up his duties.

Organization of Nebraska Ass'n.—In response to the keen desire of the independent grain dealers and companies of the state for a trade body through which they could voice their needs and work for the common good of all, about 60 grain men, representing all sections of the state got together at a meeting in Lincoln June 29, 1928, to form this Ass'n.

After due deliberation, articles of Ass'n were adopted designating the trade body as "The Nebraska Ass'n of Grain Elevator and Mill Operators," and a full set of officers and directors were duly elected.

The purposes are broadly stated in Article III, as follows: The objects and purposes of this Ass'n are to inculcate principles of justice and equity in the grain trade; to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial information to its members; to facilitate the speedy adjustment of business pursuits; to promote the general welfare of the Ass'n and its members; and to advance the general prosperity of the grain producers of the State of Nebraska."

Section 1 of Article V defining Membership says: "Any person, firm or corporation interested in the ownership or operation of a grain elevator or mill, or who is a member of a regularly organized board of trade or grain exchange, may become a member of this ass'n.

Sec. 2. "Any person, firm or corporation engaged in any business, occupation or profession which is in any way associated with the grain business may become an associate member of the Ass'n and shall enjoy all of the privileges of membership except the right to vote and to hold office; provided, that associate members may be appointed to committees."

Limitations: These are fixed so that the Ass'n itself can not engage in any business, nor can it do any illegal act or thing. These provisions of our constitution open the door of membership to all grain dealers and millers regardless of class and insures that they will not be involved in the promotion of unfair or illegal measures.

The first major activity of the Ass'n was called forth by the attempt made by pool interests during the session of the 1929 legislature to establish an espionage system of inspection over grain dealers which would have required them to police the deliveries of grain made by pool members, and subjected their books to inspection by pool competitors.

President King and other officers and directors of our Ass'n fought this pernicious bill and enlisted the aid of other trade bodies so that it was killed in the committees.

This was just a sample of the sort of antagonisms the grain dealers may expect to see flare up every two years and it is only by being organized and ready for it, that we can hope to defeat such attacks, or promote such legislation as we may desire.

Unorganized for 20 Years.—For more than 20 years Nebraska had been without a grain dealers organization and interest and knowledge concerning the benefits to be derived from such a trade body had become dormant.

It was partly on account of the fact that Nebraska grain men on the borders were joining up with other state ass'ns that it became apparent that Nebraska as one of the greatest agricultural states in the Union, must have an association of its own if it was to take its proper place in the rank of states and get the advertisement and benefits it is entitled to out of it.

Another thing that contributed to the determination to organize our grain dealers was the encouragement given to the formation of representative trade bodies by the government, and the great multiplicity of such organizations over the country. Every line of business has responded to the urge.

President Hoover gave great impetus for this activity, when as Secretary of Trade and Commerce eight years ago he issued a treatise on "Trade Ass'ns," for which he wrote the introduction, and distributed over the entire country. His opening sentence was this: "The trade ass'n is an organization of producers or distributors of a commodity or service upon a mutual basis, for the purpose of promoting the business of its branch of commerce and improving its service to the public."

This dignifies ours and similar trade bodies as something much more than just selfish or social organizations, and gives us a part in the great scheme of organized business to promote the commercial welfare of the nation.

Local Meetings Held.—At a meeting of the board of directors in April, 1929, I was elected sec'y of the Ass'n and on May 1 took active charge of the work. The board decided that thru May, June and July a series of meetings should be held at principal points covering the state, in order to acquaint the grain dealers with our purposes and enlist membership.

Mr. H. E. Nelson, U. S. grain supervisor for Nebraska, desiring to attend just such meetings, we advertised his work of giving instructions in grain grading as a part of our program. He was with us at every meeting. Chief Inspector Harry Clark of the Omaha Grain Exchange also attended as many of the meetings as possible, to acquaint shippers in the proper loading of grain in cars to insure a correct inspection of the grain at terminals.

Agronomists from the College of Agriculture at Lincoln availed themselves of the opportunity our meetings afforded, to urge grain dealers and millers to be active in the fight for smut prevention in wheat and to distribute literature from the college dealing with all phases of crop improvement. All of these factors combined to make the programs for the meetings attractive and informative.

We first bulletined all the grain dealers and millers of the entire state with an announcement of our purposes, and then sent out 75 to 250 letters of invitation for each meeting, besides getting publicity for them in the newspapers and through the Chambers of Commerce.

Beginning May 14 and extending to July 16, we held meetings at Tecumseh, Nebraska City, York, Beatrice, Fremont, McCook, Holdrege, Hastings, Lexington, Grand Island, Columbus, Sidney, North Platte, Lincoln, Oakland, Laurel, Norfolk and Chadron in the order named. The meetings were fairly well attended and the interest manifested was very encouraging. The number of members was increased to 114. Since then names have been added to bring our total enrollment to date to 117.

Collection of Claims.—At the meeting in Lincoln June 25, 1929, we had with us Mr. E. J. Smiley, Topeka, who has been sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n for more than 30 years. Mr. Jack Baker, traffic representative of the Kansas organization, also attended. He handled ten thousand claims for the Kansas men last year. At a session of our board following the meeting, Mr. Baker was chosen as traffic representative of our Ass'n also. In a bulletin to the grain dealers of the state we announced this fact and urged them to avail themselves of his services whether a member of our Ass'n or not. We are convinced that Nebraska grain dealers have many claims, neglected or rejected, upon which they would get recovery if they would send their papers to Mr. Baker and again we urge that you give attention to this matter now.

The Farm Board.—We do not believe that the Federal Farm Board law is going to sweep the independent dealers out of the business. If the Federal Farm Board can enlist even one-third of the farmers as stockholders in their grain corporations, they will be doing a large business. We know it will be impossible for them to buy, handle and market grain on a smaller margin then we are doing now under an efficient system which is the outgrowth of 75 years of development. It seems to us quite likely that these farmer owned grain corporations will find it cheaper to buy much of their grain storage from the independent dealers and companies rather than own and operate the elevators themselves.

The law requires that they shall not duplicate facilities for handling and storing grain where such facilities are sufficient and available on reasonable terms. This is intended to prevent wasteful construction and useless multiplication of buying agencies. This principle is to apply from the small receiving elevator to the largest handling and storage houses at the great terminals.

Thus the Farm Board will dovetail its activities with the present system. In fact, the pools are now paying independent elevators for handling and storing grain, and no doubt are using the present hedging system to safeguard their investments.

What we need now is an organization large enough to formulate policies under which we may establish trading relations with this new force in the grain business without sacrifice of our property and business.

Present Marketing System Is Efficient.—The present system of handling and marketing grain, with its attendant factors of storing and hedging, has much to be said in its favor and for its achievements. Notably in the crop year of 1928-29, with extraordinary wheat production, the price of wheat in domestic channels of consumption was maintained at a premium of 3 to 12 cents per bushel above the option basis for the ordinary milling grades, with premiums much higher than that paid by the mills for extra protein strength.

In fact, the domestic price was so much higher than the world basis that our exports of wheat and flour dropped off to an alarming extent, leaving an extraordinary carry over of wheat into the present year. This year with much shorter crops in North America, we are holding the market so much above a world trading basis that exports for the first quarter were still much below the average for the past ten years.

TREAS. COBE S. VENNER, Havelock, read his treas.'s report as of Oct. 29, which was approved and accepted.

P. H. STEWART, agronomist, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, discussed some of the mu-

Officers and Directors Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Seated: T. B. King, Central City, pres.; E. L. Brown, Chester, 1st vice pres.; B. W. Larson, Kimball, 2nd vice pres.; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, sec'y.
Standing: Cobe S. Venner, Havelock, treas.; Directors, A. L. Burroughs, Rockford; Ross Magowan, Gordon; Chas. Crittenden, Lincoln.

tual problems of the College and of the grain dealers.

Our Mutual Problems.

Among the things I saw out in western Nebraska last summer was a quarter section of land, bearing a fine crop of wheat. But the wheat was 30% amber durum and 70% hard winter. When that farmer took his wheat to market I know that in all probability the grain dealer who bought it paid too high a price for so mixed and unsatisfactory a product. Competition would force him to.

Standardization: One of the principal problems of the College and one in which the grain dealers of the state are deeply interested, is standardization of our grain production so that cleaner, better grain is raised and greater prosperity enjoyed because of it. The college experiments show that Nebraska No. 60 hard winter is best for Nebraska production. We are anxious to see from 90 to 95% of the state acreage devoted to this variety. The college lists a large number of pure seed growers from whom clean seed wheat can be obtained in the interests of standardization.

One of our problems is new varieties. Someone is always bobbing up with a new kind of wheat that they want us to test. Mostly these are soft varieties unsuited to the Nebraska climate and incapable of producing as well as the hard varieties.

Every once in a while we find an old variety being offered under a new name. Usually it carries a questionable story with it about having been found in the stomach of a fish, or in some old tomb. Among these is the so-called "marvelous" wheat, which has made its appearance at the college under 59 different names —going Heinz two better.

Spring Wheat: We have been making good progress on standardization of winter wheat, but so far have not had much success with standardization of spring wheat. Only about 5% of the state raises spring wheat in commercial quantities. This is up near the South Dakota line. For it we are pushing Ceres spring wheat, which has proven a great success thru the Dakotas and Montana. Fully as good as Marquis in milling quality, it gives better yields, is more resistent to rust and will make a crop oftener.

We are planning to work with the millers to develop greater interest in Ceres, by giving them sufficient quantities for making accurate milling tests. If they are satisfied with its quality we are sure they will lend their support.

Good progress has been made on the smut problem . Omaha dealers and inspectors tell us that, while wheat this year has shown traces of smut, the condition has not been serious, as it was 4 years ago when we first undertook to correct the situation. Our three-year program has brought very tangible results.

Recently we sent questionnaires over the state and the summarized returns showed there are only three or four sections where smut is in any way serious.

A penciled note at the bottom of one of these returned questionnaires said, "when the elevator operators learn to take sufficient dockage on smut and rye these problems will be eliminated." When a farmer brings in his cream it is tested and he is paid for the kind of cream he brings in. When the elevator men pay for grain according to what it is worth the situation will correct itself.

Rye would soon be removed from the list of problems if the elevator men took the measures to correct it that they should. Under present buying methods the farmer has no incentive for raising pure grain.

Protein has not been an important factor in the market this year, but it often brings a high premium. Consequently it is one of the things to be considered in standardizing on hard winter wheat. We have found that Nebraska No. 60 has high protein tendencies.

Protein is one of the things we can't control. When the harvest season is hot and dry we find it in abundance. But while we can't control it we can help nature by plowing and preparing the seed bed in July or even early in August, killing out the weeds, thus keeping nitrogen in the soil. Experiments have proven that early preparation of the seed bed will increase the protein by 1% to 2%. Furthermore, it will almost double the yield.

Alfalfa and clover put nitrogen into the soil and nitrogen means protein. I know of one elevator manager who increased his profits by slipping out in the country and picking up wheat that was raised on alfalfa or clover land. He got premiums for protein.

Standardization of varieties, soil fertility, smut, rye, seed bed preparation, these are our mutual problems. If the grain dealers will work with us and we can work with the grain dealers, I am sure we will progress toward their early solution.

ERGOT.

PRES. KING: I have heard of ergoty rye, but this year had my first experience with ergot in wheat. It appeared in only two or three places. The inspector called it to my attention and we immediately got in touch with our men and warned them to dock it heavily.

C. H. BRASEE, of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Omaha, took up the problem of fire prevention in country elevators. His address is published elsewhere in this number of the Journal.

HARRY R. CLARK, Chief Inspector at the Omaha Grain Exchange, discussed proper loading of cars. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

TRIMMING CARS.

J. A. LINDERHOLM, Omaha: We trim all our cars and believe it gives better results on inspections, and fewer calls for re-inspections.

E. BOSSEMEYER, Superior: We believe we run less chance of dockage and of having re-inspections called when our men trim the cars they load. During rush seasons the rule isn't followed as closely as usual and we immediately notice the results.

PRES. KING: Some of the railroads are trying to get grain dealers to load cars to the maximum load limit. Unless the car has a big body this will often cause loading to the roof.

The railroad tariffs shows that 80,000 lbs. is the minimum for an 80 cap. car. Under the tariffs we cannot be forced to load higher.

Whenever you load a car higher than within 24 inches of the roof you are taking chances on having re-inspections called at destinations. Inspectors report cars that are loaded too high for accurate sampling.

J. A. KUHN, traffic manager, Omaha Grain Exchange: Carriers are, of course, anxious to have maximum loads carried whenever possible, but you have a perfect right to the minimums as quoted by the tariffs. The tariffs also state that a car of grain is fully loaded when it is filled to within 24 inches of the roof.

SEC'Y CAMPBELL: I would suggest you put the exact weight on your bill of lading. This gives an opportunity to receive an exact check on weights at the terminal and helps materially in finding any discrepancies. It is much harder to find these after the grain has been unloaded into an elevator, when you can only search thru the records and depend upon their accuracy.

Mix your grain before loading so that your grading will be even. If you have only a few hundred bushels of poor quality dumped on top of a car of good grain you take chances on having the entire car graded down. When the grain is uniformly mixed you will get the proper grade on the entire car.

At the luncheon table today a number of old grain dealers were asking each other questions and trying to help each other with their problems. That is one of the purposes of the ass'n, and one of the reasons for supporting an ass'n. It brings you contacts with your brother dealers that are mutually beneficial.

The following com'ites were appointed:

ORGANIZATION: Rolland F. Ireland, Lincoln, chairman; E. L. Brown, Chester; J. C. Page, Crete.

RESOLUTIONS: W. G. Ensey, Seward, chairman; R. W. Stepanek, Friend; Ross Magowan, Gordon.

NOMINATING: A. H. Bewsher, Omaha, chairman; W. A. Fellers, Chester; E. Bossemeyer, Superior.

MEMBERSHIP: Frank Bell, Omaha, chairman; Gerald Ehernberger, Columbus; E. J. Imig, Seward; B. W. Larson, Kimball.

QUESTIONS: A. L. Burroughs, Rockford, chairman; Frank Meade, Omaha; Burdette Boyes, Seward.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

The Banquet.

A splendid five-course banquet was served all delegates in the Garden room at 6:15 p. m. Tuesday. While it was being served a three-piece orchestra filled the room with melody. So appealing was the music that a group of Omahans could not resist the emotions it aroused. They burst into song. There was some question afterward as to whether A. H. Bewsher, the Omaha bird man, had been feeding them birdseed or not, but in either case they were roundly applauded.

This led to an outburst from the "Red Coats from Salina," who insisted that they paid top prices for grain and did their individual best for every loyal patron. They, too, were roundly applauded. After which there seemed to be some competition between Omaha and Salina. The assembly enjoyed both so much that it was difficult to tell whether either side got much of a lead.

When the banquet and the singing was finished Pres. King introduced the official toastmaster, A. R. Kinney of Omaha, who attended the formalities of introducing speakers and entertainment numbers.

C. D. STURTEVANT, ex-pres. of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Omaha, a man intensely interested in ass'n work and in the progress of the trade, discussed the importance of trade ass'ns. His remarks are published elsewhere in this number.

HON. JOHN E. CURTISS, chairman of the Nebraska State Railway Commission, discussed problems of adjusting local and long distance railroad rates. Railroad systems are being coordinated and all are working now in greater harmony than ever before, not only with each other, but with the shipping public. This harmony has brought greater car mileage, quicker turn around, heavier loading and more even distribution of cars. Car shortages have been pretty well eliminated, even in peak movements of grain and stock from farms.

SALINA PLAYERS IN ACTION: The final entertaining feature of the banquet was the burlesque show of the Salina Red Coats Ted Branson, Harry Robinson, Denny Richter, Roy Miller and Bill Talbot, who had traversed 200 miles of rain, sleet and snow to be present, nor turned back even after they had put one car in a ditch and had to get another.

In spite of minor tragedies they were in the best of spirits and the assembly roared in high glee at the cumulative misfortunes of Sample Simon, upon whose head they heaped injustice after injustice in the way of moisture tests, and declarations of dockage for smut, rye, foreign matter and what-not.

Each was attired in ludicrous costume befitting the part he was to play. The long and loud applause of the audience was sufficient testimony to their abilities in playing their parts.

Wednesday Morning Session.

Immediately following opening of the second session, which was called to order at 9:30 a. m., Wednesday, W. G. Ensey, chairman of the com'ite on resolutions, offered the following, which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Strong Bill.

We favor the enactment of the Strong bill, now pending in Congress, to prevent drafts with bills of lading from being counted as assets of failed banks to which they may have been sent for collection. The proceeds from such drafts should be a preferred claim.

Scales and Scale Testing.

Owing to the great importance of keeping heavy truck and loading scales at elevators and mills in first class condition, we believe that special and well qualified inspectors should be placed on the work of inspecting and correcting or repairing these scales and pledge our assistance in securing heavy loads to supplement the testing weights for making the necessary tests on heavy duty scales.

Smut.

We are in full accord with the work of the officials of the college of agriculture of our State University in fighting the smut evil in wheat and other cereal plant diseases, and their efforts to establish a scientific system of soil culture, crop rotation and seed selection, and will assist them as far as we can in the distribution of information pertaining to these purposes.

Railroad Claims.

That every grain dealer and miller in the state may have the benefit of skilled advice and assistance in the preparation and collection of

just claims for losses or damage of grain and grain products in transit, we urge all shippers of these commodities to submit all their shipping papers and data connected therewith to Jack Baker, our accredited traffic representative, whose services are at your command on a reasonable basis.

Grain Standards.

In the conduct of the grain business we believe that all dealers should apply the United States Grain Standards in grading grain and observe the rules provided by the chief inspectors at terminal markets for correct loading of cars, in order that the true value of the grain may be reflected in the shipping returns.

Inspection on Overloads.

We further resolve that this convention respectfully petition the carriers and the inspection departments to require an inspection on cars of grain which are transferred from one car to another at an inspection point, due to an overloaded condition or bad order, for the mutual protection of the carrier and the shipper, expense of such inspection to be shared jointly by the carrier and the shipper, when the transfer is on account of overloading.

A. L. BURROUGHS, chairman of the com'ite on questions, offered the following, which were duly discussed:

SHIPPERS' RIGHTS ON WEIGHTS AND GRADES?

MR. BURROUGHS: What are the shippers' rights in connection with destination weights and grades?

I recall loading of a car of corn and selling it to a broker. As per instructions, I billed it to him at St. Joe, expecting St. Joe weights and grades. The car eventually landed in Nashville, where it graded lower than expected on account of 800 lbs. in the door-way being plugged.

The car was not plugged when it left my elevator. Certainly if I were going to plug a car it wouldn't be in the doorway where anybody could notice it the minute they began unloading.

Unfortunately my confirmation read "destination weights and grades." There wasn't anything I could do about it but take the discount they offered, 3 cents a bu. on the entire car. There ought to be some way to forestall repetition of such occurrences. I've been mighty careful of confirmations since then.

FRANK BELL, Omaha: One of the things to keep in mind is if your confirmation reads "official weights and grades," and the destination doesn't have official weights and grades you can force settlement on a favorable basis. I rather think that Nashville has official weights and grades.

W. A. FELLERS, Chester: We had a similar experience to Mr. Burroughs', but since then have taken precautions to protect ourselves by carefully reading the confirmations and taking exception thereto when such was warranted. Shippers ought to take every precaution to protect their interests.

PRES. KING: Do you confirm your sales? Do you send out a shipping notice when you bill out a car? It seems to me that country grain dealers generally are particularly lax in this respect. In the particular case at hand if the shipper had confirmed his sale and stipulated that the shipment was subject to St. Joe official weights and grades he would have avoided the difficulty. Use of confirmation forms or letters will eliminate misunderstandings.

WHAT CONSTITUTE'S CONTRACT CAR?

MR. BURROUGHS: What is the number of bushels that constitute a contract car?

MR. BELL: An 80 cap. car is considered a contract car under the rules of most exchanges. This has a range in weight with a minimum of 80,000 lbs. and a maximum of 88,000 lbs. The trade rules of the National Ass'n set settlement at the half-way mark in case of default of contract, or 84,000 lbs. This also is the rule of most exchanges, tho I understand Milwaukee and Indianapolis are exceptions. An attempt is being carried forward to obtain uniformity of the rule in all markets.

MAXIMUM CAR LOADING?

MR. BURROUGHS: Complaints have arisen among grain dealers that railroad agents often use extortionate means to compel shippers to load box cars to the limit in line with the carriers' policies for heavier loading. What have you to say about that?

MR. BROWN: In their anxiety to obtain heavier loading of rolling stock carriers have issued instructions to their agents to encourage loading to the limit. Taking the instructions literally, many of the agents have attempted to bluff grain shippers into disregarding what the tariffs have to say about "24 inches from the roof."

The carriers are bluffing shippers into limit loading wherever they think they can get away with it. I know of one case where the agent refused to sign the billing because the car wasn't loaded to the roof. The shipper was wise, however, and forced him to.

In another case an agent had cars delivered on a side-track, hauled out of town to another station because the grain dealers would not load them to the load limit, thus leaving them without cars. In that case the grain dealers got in touch with the general freight agent and arranged so his agent would abide by the tariffs.

We are assuming unnecessary risks whenever we let the railroads influence loading of our cars. Under the published tariffs we have certain rights and it is unnecessary for us to assume risks so long as we abide by the tariff rules.

J. A. KUHN, Omaha Grain Exchange traffic manager: As a member of the local Regional Advisory Board I want to say that we have been glad to cooperate with the railroads' request for heavier loading of cars, but only in peak movements when this was advisable to prevent car shortages. Being in touch with the American Railway Ass'n I shall be glad, if you so desire, to have that organization send a circular letter to all agents, advising them to abide by the tariffs. Loading of box cars beyond the "24 inches from the roof" rule need not be tolerated.

The consensus of opinion present was sounded and Mr. Kuhn was requested to follow his circular letter plan.

FEED GRINDING AS A SIDELINE?

MR. BURROUGHS: It has become necessary for most of us grain dealers to have sidelines. Among such sidelines is feed grinding. What has been your experience?

PRES. KING: I wonder how many of the grain dealers carefully consider costs before they enter the feed grinding business. A knowledge of costs is needed if consistent profit is to be made.

E. J. IMIG, Seward: We have a hammer mill and do feed grinding and think it is a good sideline. Most of the grinding is brought in when there is little or no grain moving, and when the farmers are busy hauling grain they do not bring in much grinding. Consequently there is little interference and the two work out well together.

Our prices on grinding range from 10 to 25 cents a hundred; our costs on electric power are from 8½ cents down to 5½. We keep careful cost records. At first we found one-third of the total receipts was eaten up by power cost, leaving two-thirds gross profit. Now we have reduced the power costs to one-fifth of the gross receipts.

MR. BURROUGHS: We find that feed grinding is a very satisfactory sideline that works well with the elevator business.

GROUP MEETINGS?

MR. BURROUGHS: What are your opinions of the good accomplished with group meetings of grain dealers?

MR. BROWN: In my opinion group meetings are the most valuable asset of the country elevators. They create good will and good feeling between competitors so that each can make a profit. It is grievious that more dealers do not take the initiative in starting local organizations.

When competitors are sufficiently well acquainted and friendly toward each other, prices take care of themselves.

I recall a Kiwanis club meeting where every member was asked to bring his worst competitor to the next meeting. The grain dealer brought his competing grain dealer. When he introduced him he said "here is the fellow who has been keeping me from making a profit." The two dealers got together and today they are the best of friends. There is no question about prices in that town. Simply because the competitors have confidence in each other.

ROLLAND F. IRELAND, chairman of the com'ite on organization, reported as follows:

ORGANIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS.

We, your com'ite on Organization, beg leave to make the following recommendations:

1. That the name of the Ass'n be changed from its present name to "The Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n."

2. That we so soon as is possible become members of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

3. That we adopt the trade rules now prescribed by the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

4. That the president from time to time shall appoint a com'ite or com'ites on arbitration for the purpose of settling disputes between any of the members, should any arise, such com'ite or com'ites to serve until the next annual meeting, or to be temporary, in the discretion of the president and the board of directors. Such com'ite is to meet with the approval of the majority of the board of directors as expressed in a regular called meeting or by letter to the president when no meeting is held.

5. For the purposes herein expressed the board of directors shall be deemed in session at all times and the president, secretary or any member of the board may submit any matter which may be properly acted upon by the board, to all of the officers and members of the board in writing, and a written vote may be taken thereon and recorded with the secretary, and when so done the action thereon shall be as binding as tho a regular meeting of the board had been held and the proposition voted in the regular manner.

6. The president, with the approval of a majority of the board of directors, shall in their discretion, appoint such com'ite or com'ites for such purposes as may be needed or deemed for the benefit of the organization, such com'ite or com'ites to be selected from the board of directors or from the members of the ass'n, and to serve for such time as directed, provided that the same shall not be for a longer period than the next annual meeting of the ass'n.

7. That the articles of the ass'n be so amended that they may conform to the above recommendations.

To these an additional recommendation was made that the by-laws of the ass'n be amended so that an annual meeting must be called between the 15th of October and the 15th of November each year.

There being no objection offered a vote was taken and the suggested changes duly approved. Instructions were issued to the sec'y to incorporate them in the by-laws of the ass'n.

A. H. BEWSHER, chairman of the nominating com'ite, offered the following recommendations for new officers and directors for the ensuing year. They were elected unanimously.

OFFICERS.

T. B. King, Central City, pres.; E. L. Brown, Chester, 1st vice-pres.; B. W. Larson, Kimball, 2nd vice-pres.; Cobe S. Venner, Havelock, treas.; directors for one year, F. R. Magowan, Gordon, and A. L. Burroughs, Rockford; directors for 2 years, J. C. Mullaney, Sioux City, and T. C. Krotter, Palisade; directors for 3 years, Gerald Ehernberger, Columbus, and C. T. Crittenden, Lincoln.

MEMBERSHIP.

A discussion of means for promoting membership suggested that com'ites be appointed at each local meeting to work among those in attendance for promotion of membership in the state organization, also the familiar slogan "Every member get a member."

H. H. INGRAHAM of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Omaha, discussed the care and operation of scales. His remarks will be found elsewhere in this number.

O. V. McCRACKEN, of the Nebraska State Dept. of Agriculture, talked briefly about legislation, saying:

Legislation.

We are intensely interested in organizations of this character. They work for the betterment of the state as well as for their own trade. You folks must necessarily give to the farmers a composite price for good and poor produce. And I know you are interested in working with the extension service of our department to improve the composite. You who hold the purse strings can force the farmers to raise better grain by properly docking them on poor stuff.

I would advocate that you study the laws of your state, especially those that pertain to your business. We are charged with the enforcement of laws. If you folks don't approve of the laws the thing to do is to change them.

But to change them organization is necessary. One man going before the legislature with a complaint is not going to receive much attention. He has only one vote. But if you can send a representative before the legislature with the backing of an organization that has a thousand votes you are going to receive attention and quite a lot of it.

Another thing. When you go before the legislature don't go there with yourselves in mind. Laws are passed for the "benefit of the public."

Legislators cannot be familiar with all phases of the business life of a state. They must depend upon what they are told for information, and their purpose is simply to sit in the position of a judge and study out whether an act is for the "benefit of the public" or not before taking action thereon.

It is up to you folks to find out why the laws should be changed for the "benefit of the public." Then go before our legislators and tell them your reasons.

Laws are given to departments to be enforced. Enforcement takes money. When the legislators become struck with the economy bug they often fail to appropriate sufficient funds for satisfactory enforcement. You can't do a five-dollar job of enforcement with a fifty-cent piece. Keep that in mind when you want changes in the laws.

I would advocate the grain trade support its ass'ns with a large membership. If it is going to get anywhere on legislation the elevator operators must be organized.

L. H. SHRIMPTON, chief inspector for the Dept. of Agriculture, who has charge of the state scale inspection service, talked briefly on the inspection service and weighing equipment. He said, briefly:

Scale Inspection.

I trust every one of you understand that when you change governors in this state you change scale inspectors.

You can't expect scales to weigh accurately if they bind or if anything impedes their balance. Hopper scales are among the worst offenders. Settling of elevators not infrequently throws them out of line or causes them to bind and variations of a few pounds soon mounts into a staggering sum. If you watch the beam you can usually tell if there is anything wrong with it. The beam on most hopper scales is an indicator of the way it is working.

Automatic scales are in reality only automatic dumps. The weighing equipment is a scale. This requires attention. If it is one pound off it will make a difference of 200 to 400 pounds in a carload.

The dribble poise is the thing to worry about with an automatic scale. If the scale is to weigh accurately the poise must be set for each different weight of grain that goes thru it. It will not weigh 52-lb. wheat and 60-lb. wheat with equal accuracy unless the dribble poise is set to take care of each weight separately.

Wagon scales are practically obsolete. In a few places grain dealers still try to weigh one-half of a truck at a time and add the weights together, but this has proven unsatisfactory, and if followed for a period of time will damage a man financially. So the tendency is to meet the requirements and put in 15 and 20-ton scales.

One fellow I know of tried weighing one-half of a load at a time on light scales for quite a while. He checked his weights against the scales of another man in town and was apparently all right. Then the other man put in some new scales. Thereafter checking showed the lightweight scales were weighing approximately 160 pounds strong. The grain man got a new set of scales.

We use 500 pounds of test weights on a scale. Our only purpose is to find if there is an error in a set of scales, and our 500 pounds of test weights does this. An error may vary and become greater if the load is increased, but the 500 pounds will show if it is there.

PRES. KING: Don't you think, Mr. Shrimpton, that the number of heavy scales in the state justify the dept. in having a specialist to inspect them? There is a question in my mind whether heavy duty scales should be tested with only 500 lbs. of weights.

MR. CLARK: The accepted weight for testing of any scale accurately, among weighing departments and ass'ns of weighmasters, is 8% of the capacity of the scale. To this is added a strain load. I think the state should follow this accepted standard. It isn't doing it with 500 lbs. of test weights.

MR. McCRACKEN: In those connections is the question of appropriations. The fees from scale inspections are not all available for the use of the department. The legislature lops off a part of it and tells the department how much it can have for enforcement and inspection. A part of the fees of the grain dealers is not going to inspection of grocery store scales. But a part of the fees of all scale inspections are being seized by the legislature for the general fund.

E. L. BROWN, Chester: In a case like that we have someone else to go after other than the inspection department for the unsatisfactory inspections we are getting. If all the fees were turned to the purposes we have been thinking they were, specialists and heavy weights could be employed for testing truck scales.

Any action along this line was left to the discretion of the sec'y and the board of directors.

JACK BAKER, Hutchinson, Kans., discussed collection of claims against railroads, citing instance after instance to show the importance of keeping accurate records and using accurate weighing equipment. His remarks are published elsewhere in this number.

There being no other business to come before the session the convention was adjourned *sine die*.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Several who came brought their wives. Unfortunately it wasn't pleasant weather for an outing.

THE DIRECTORS' meeting immediately following the closing of the last business session, re-elected J. N. Campbell as sec'y.

SALINA representatives were Ted Branson, Bill Talbot, H. L. Robinson, J. R. Miller, A. D. Richter, Jimmy Quinn, and B. K. Smoot.

One coming from a distant point, and the only Colorado representative present was C. B. Seldomridge of Colorado Springs. R. F. Scott came from St. Louis.

SUPPLY MEN and contractors were represented by H. H. Ingraham of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., B. Sampson of Birchard Construction Co.; Geo. A. Douglas and E. C. Jarus.

SOUVENIRS were given out as follows: Pencils by Updike Grain Corp. and Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.; repel and expel pencils by the Bell-Trimble Grain Co.; a pocket comb and nail file set by the Crowell Elevator Co.

REGISTRATION was in charge of H. M. Lehr and C. H. Brasee of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. (western dept.), which company also supplied the badges. Other insurance representatives present included F. E. Yost of the Western Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., and C. E. Thompson of the Southwestern Dept. of the Mill Mutuals.

OMAHA representatives other than Sec'y J. N. Campbell and his ass't A. W. Campbell, were B. O. Holmquist, Frank Bell, Frank Meade, Harry R. Clark, W. F. Shepard, J. A. Kuhn, R. W. Sage, A. M. McKinley, W. D. Hart, H. Borghoff, G. H. Binderim, A. R. Kinney, R. J. Southard, C. D. Sturtevant, J. A. Linderholm of the Crowell Elevator Co. and A. H. Bewsher of the Updike Grain Corp.

KANSAS CITY sent F. L. Ferguson of the Root Grain Co., and D. C. Hauck.

COUNTRY GRAIN DEALERS, mill operators, and linehouse men present, included: John Aden, Havelock; E. L. Brown, Chester; E. Bossemeyer, Superior; Burdette Boyes, Seward; A. L. Burroughs, Rockford; O. B. Courtney, Milford; Gerald Ehernberger, Columbus; N. G. Ensey, Seward; Ray E. Frederick, Greenwood; W. A. Fellers, Chester; M. T. Frederick, Kimball; Edw. Horman, Malmo; E. J. Imig, Seward; Walter Johnson, Unadilla; Ben Johnson, Crete; T. B. King, Central City; H. H. Kramer, Firth; Ed. N. Kuhl, Ashland; B. W. Larson, Kimball; Earl Manning, Burress; Ross Magowan, Gordon; Rex Peters, Greenwood; J. C. Page, Crete; R. W. Stepanek, Friend, and Cobe S. Venner, Havelock.

How Farm Board's Grain Subsidiaries Will Operate.

The Federal Farm Board on Nov. 10 gave out its plan for the operation of its subsidiary grain marketing co-operatives, at the same time that it approved the North Pacific Grain Growers Co-operative Ass'n, just organized. The Board says:

Where no farmer owned local ass'n exists, a new local organization is to be formed by all interested farmers in the community. This ass'n will be a co-operative stock concern, which will subscribe for its pro rata share of the capital of the regional ass'n.

The local ass'n will be responsible for the local warehousing of the grain of its members, either thru new buildings or by purchasing or leasing privately owned facilities or by contracting with agencies for the handling of their grain until physical facilities may be acquired.

Contract with Grower.—As soon as practicable after organization of the regional ass'n, attempt will be made thru the local ass'ns to obtain as many signers as possible to the standard marketing contract between the grower and his local ass'n, requiring delivery of the grain to the local ass'n on a triple option basis. These options are: [1] Sale upon day's price prevailing at time of delivery; [2] Deferred sale with storage privileges with definite time limit; and [3] Seasonal pooling basis.

Local Will Contract Thru Regional with National Corporation.—The contract will operate for an indefinite period, but provides for a two weeks' annual withdrawal period. Contracts will also be drawn up between each local ass'n and the regional organization requiring delivery of all grain received and a contractual arrangement effected between the regional and the Farmers' National Grain Corporation covering the handling and sale of all grain by the latter.

Contract signers will deliver all their grain to the local warehouse facilities provided, to be handled upon the three optional basis given the growers at the time of delivery.

If the grower elects to sell it on the day's basis, or deferred basis, he will receive the day's local market price, less any storage charges accrued. If he elects to use the seasonal pool he will receive, when such pools are closed, the average pool price, less a fixed local handling charge, plus other marketing expenses. Such contracts are to be so drawn that the signer will be eligible for advances on storage tickets thru the intermediate credit bank.

Producers who do not execute the marketing agreement may deliver grain to the local warehouse ass'n and sell it upon the usual day's local market basis or place it in storage for later sale. If they are stockholders in the local ass'n they will participate in its earnings but will not be eligible for advances on storage tickets.

The local elevator or warehouse ass'n will receive from the regional ass'n, wherever needed, assistance in financing its daily operations in grain and also fixed capital loans. In return the local ass'n will contract to deliver all the grain it receives, either contract grain or purchased grain, to the regional ass'n. The local ass'n will deliver all pooled grain received, and sell all purchased grain received, to the regional ass'n.

The regional will deliver all pooled grain to the Farmers National Grain Corporation for sale by the latter. The regional will sell all grain purchased by it from locals to the Farmers National Grain Corporation on the day's market basis.

Soy bean value as a source of protetin is shown in the large number of crushing plants which have been installed and the competition for raw beans which this year forced the price from a contracted $1.35 per bu. to $1.50 per bu.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—Four buildings of the Consolidated Milling Co. here burned during the night of Oct. 20, also the machinery and stock; loss, $50,000. The cause was attributed to spontaneous combustion. The fire started in the milling room on the third floor. Large quantities of hay and grass were stored on adjoining floors.

CANADA

Medicine Hat, Alta.—The local mill of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Ont., has more than doubled its storage capacity recently, from 175,000 to 500,000 bus.

Vancouver, B. C.—The 2,750,000-bu. addition to the Alberta Wheat Pool's elevator No. 1 here, mentioned in the Aug. 25 Journal, will soon be ready to receive wheat, it is reported.

Vancouver, B. C.—James Richardson, pres. of the grain firm of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg, plans the erection of a $250,000 office building in this city soon. Mr. Richardson is also erecting a large building in Winnipeg, as reported in the July 25 Journal, which is to be completed in about a year from now.

Sorel, Que.—The North American Elvtrs., Ltd.'s new 2,000,000-bu. elevator here (the building of which was reported in the July 10 Journal) is nearing completion. It was planned to have it finished in November. This elevator is said to be the only privately owned terminal elevator on the coast of either Canada or the United States.

Owen Sound, Ont.—Good progress is being made with the construction of our new annex [mentioned in the July 25 Journal] and we expect same will be ready to receive grain Nov. 15, 1929. We expect to have the cupola and roof completed by the 7th inst., and the work of installing the belts can easily be accomplished during the following seven or eight days.—The Great Lakes Elvtr. Co., Ltd., per W. M. Richards, supt.

Prescott, Ont.—The Canadian Government's new 5,500,000-bu. terminal elevator, details of which appeared in the May 10 and June 25 numbers of the Journal, will be 1,354 feet in length, and the pier on which it stands will be 110 feet wide. The work of driving the piles for the foundation has been completed. The contract for the construction of the elevator has been awarded to the Atlas Const. Co. and calls for its completion by August, 1930.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo. — The Macartney-Markham Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators: Frederick L. Macartney, Walter V. Macartney and Edmund H. Markham. This company was reported in the Aug. 10 Journal as having recently been formed. It is a wholesale grain business.

Milliken, Colo.—Frank Stevenson, manager of the Milliken Grain & Feed Elvtr., has bot the old alfalfa mill formerly owned by John Roberts & Co. and operated as the Milliken Alfalfa Mill. Mr. Stevenson is undecided whether to move the buildings to his present location or to use the mill where it is, for grinding only. He will not run a regular alfalfa mill.

Denver, Colo.—Stephen Knight, recently elected chairman of the board of directors of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., as reported in the Sept. 25 Journal, will have charge of the plant recently acquired by the company from the Farmers Union Milling & Elvtr. Co. In addition to enlarging the mill and erecting a new elevator, a $30,000 warehouse, to be 100x 52 feet, is being constructed at this plant, all to be of steel and concrete.

ILLINOIS

Ashton, Ill.—The plant of O. C. Baker, which includes an elevator, burned on Oct. 27.

Croft (Fancy Prairie p. o.), Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co. is erecting a large corn crib here.

Rochelle, Ill.—The Kennedy Cereal Mills, whose plant includes a grain elevator, recently started operations.

Herscher, Ill.—I have installed electric power in my elevator, taking the place of a gasoline engine.—John S. Karcher.

Atkinson, Ill.—The Federal Grain Co. is installing a new truck hoist, George S. Quick & Son making the installation.

Melvin, Ill.—The Melvin Farmers Grain Co. is improving the equipment of its plant by the installation of a new truck hoist.

Sheldon, Ill.—A district meeting of the grain trade is scheduled to be held in this city on Nov. 11, after a get-together dinner.

Paxton, Ill.—We have installed a Kewanee Truck Dump at our elevator and done other repairing to buildings.—Paxton Farmers Grain Co., B. E. Morgan, mgr.

Edelstein, Ill.—Boyd E. Webber has disposed of his interest in the Edelstein Grain & Coal Co. to his partner, Bert Potter, and has bot an elevator at Forrest, Ill.

Orleans, Ill.—The Orleans Farmers Grain Co. stockholders, operating the elevator at this point, at their recent annual meeting voted to put their organization on a co-operative basis.

Owaneco, Ill.—Thomas Woolston of Nokomis has succeeded W. H. Allen, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, Mr. Allen having taken a position at Peoria.

Kankakee, Ill.—The grain trade of the Kankakee territory held its regular meeting in McBroom's Restaurant, this city, Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 6:30 p. m., at which time dinner was served.

Delavan, Ill.—Col. Albert L. Culbertson, of this city, commanding the 130th Infantry, I. N. G., has been assigned to the militia buro of the War Dept. at Washington. The detail is for four years.

Cairo, Ill.—The Halliday Elvtr. Co. is converting a mill property here into a grain storage structure to have 70,000 bus. capacity, for use until the company can erect a concrete terminal elevator on the river.

Watkins Crossing (Farmer City p. o.), Ill.—Mail addressed to John Grussing at this place is returned marked "Unclaimed," altho it was reported a month ago that he had bot an elevator at this place and was remodeling it.

Kankakee, Ill.—E. H. Elinger, who for the past five years has been inspector for the Kankakee Chamber of Commerce, died suddenly Oct. 21. At last report no one had been appointed to the vacancy.—Bartlett Frazier Co., S. Orr, supt. at Kankakee.

Peoria, Ill.—W. H. Allen, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Owaneco, Ill., is now with the Federal Grain Co. here as auditor and manager of the company's country elevators, which are scattered over the northern part of the state.

Midland City, Ill.—The Midland City office of the Kenney Elvtr. Co., headquarters at Kenney, Ill., burned on Oct. 24 at about 5:30 a. m. Loss partly covered by insurance. H. B. Rowe, mgr., said that they would rebuild immediately. —Chet Knierim, with Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Champaign, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of this territory will be held in this city Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, at the Inman Hotel, at 6:30 o'clock. After hungry appetites are appeased, ideas concerning the proper method of grading and marketing corn will be exchanged.

Forrest, Ill.—I have purchased the Hippen & Stephen elevator, coal, feed and ice business here, taking possession Nov. 15. This is a brand new 30,000-bu. plant [the building of which was reported in the July 25 Journal] with best of equipment for efficient handling.—Boyd E. Webber.

Lacon, Ill.—George Witherspoon, age 33 years, was killed on Oct. 9 by getting caught in a belt at the Turner-Hudnut Co.'s elevator, where he had been employed for a year and a half. William Freeman, manager, found his body and apparently he had been instantly killed. A widow and two children survive him.

Sandwich, Ill.—The grain trade of the Sandwich territory held a meeting here at the I. O. O. F. Hall on Oct. 30, dinner being served at 7:30 o'clock. The September meeting of this territory was not held on account of the illness of Chairman W. H. Hermann. Mr. Wittry of Troxel, Ill., acted as chairman at the October meeting, at which several matters of importance locally were discussed.

Aviston, Ill.—The Aviston Milling Co.'s 500-barrel flour mill and its 300-ton mixed feed plant burned on Nov. 3; loss about $100,000. The plant also included a 75,000-bu. elevator. The Aviston Milling Co. began business in 1866 and is one of the oldest in southern Illinois. Arrangements have been made with other Illinois mills so that all contracts will be filled under the guidance of the company's own head miller. The business will be continued.

Strasburg, Ill.—The Bernhard Milling Co. has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court at East St. Louis, and the partners in the business, August Metzler and Edward H. Metzler, also filed personal petitions. The company's liabilities are listed at $17,022, and the assets at $17,097.23, including $15,000 real estate. August Metzler's debts are $700 and his assets $386.75; Edward Metzler's debts are $1,850 and his assets $295.

Woodstock, Ill.—The former Woodstock Milling Co., now the R. O. Andrew Co., suffered a fire Jan. 8, 1929, which destroyed the entire plant. We started rebuilding at once and in four months were doing business. We have a fireproof building thruout. The company reorganized Sept. 1, a new company being incorporated by the name of the R. O. Andrew Co., with the following officers: R. O. Andrew, pres. and mgr.; Harvey Miltimore, sec'y and treas.; Frank H. Santer, vice-pres. We manufacture and deal in feed, grain, coal, do custom grinding and manufacture ice.—R. O. Andrew Co., R. O. Andrew, pres.

CHICAGO NOTES.

James J. Rowan, broker, member of the Board of Trade for 13 years, died on Oct. 29 at the age of 52 years of heart disease.

Jack A. Benjamin has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade as a partner of Paul Uhlmann in the firm of Uhlmann & Benjamin.

Directors of the Board of Trade have asked that the Board's rules com'ite draw up a rule that will stabilize the price of memberships in the Board at a fair figure. Memberships have ranged in price from $62,000 to $25,000, the present figure.

Augustus W. Green, 83 years of age, member of the Board of Trade for half a century, died at his home in this city on Nov. 3 following a stroke of apoplexy. He was formerly head of the firm of Irwin, Green & Co., who handled a corner in wheat for a Cincinnati banker. He retired from active business several years ago. Four sons survive him.

Directors of the Board of Trade on Nov. 1 adopted a resolution presented by joint members of the Board of Trade and the Stock Exchange which had been adopted by governors of the Stock Exchange over a week previous. This action is expected to settle many of the points of difference which have come up since the securities market was opened.

Board of Trade members have voted to prohibit members from trading on any Chicago exchange which attempts to limit trading activities of Board of Trade members on their own exchange, by a vote of 837 to 147. This action parallels a rule of the Stock Exchange prohibiting Stock Exchange members from trading on any exchange listing the same securities. Houses holding dual memberships will be given time to adjust their accounts before the rule is enforced strictly, Samuel P. Arnot, pres. of the Board of Trade, announced.

Selection of candidates for officers of the Board of Trade is to be made soon. The election is to be held in January. The members of the nominating com'ite are Leslie N. Perrin, W. E. Hudson, Charles H. Requa, Theodore E. Cunningham and Edward H. Bagley. Officers to be elected are pres., 2nd vice-pres., five directors and five members each of the com'ites of appeals, arbitration and nomination.

Recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade are the following: James F. Forsyth, William F. Burrows, Jr., Jack A. Benjamin, Barney J. Mitchell, Joseph H. Kerr. Membership transferred: Alfred P. Walker, Mike H. Thomas, Maj. C. Holroyd, Edmund M. Deacon, Paul H. Hemelryk. Changes in registration: Norman Fromberg, registered for own account—was with James E. Bennett & Co.; Paul Uhlmann, registered for Uhlmann & Benjamin—was registered as vice-pres. of Uhlmann Grain Co.

Dr. Wm. F. Mangelsdorf, state chemist, Little Rock, Ark.; H. M. Robertson, state department of agriculture, Montgomery, Ala.; Capt. J. C. Thrasher, Georgia chief food inspector, and J. Frampton King, state chemist, both of Atlanta, Ga., visited the Board of Trade late last month, accompanied by Clark Russell, federal grain supervisor of Indianapolis, and C. L. Cannon, federal grain supervisor of Chicago. They were en route to Washington, D. C., to attend three conventions. In the South, oats below No. 3 grade are not permitted entry, they said; so manifest interest was shown in lower grades, grading factors and departmental equipment. Prior to visiting the C. & N. W. 10,000,000-bu. elevator at South Chicago, operated by the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., the party inspected Weighmaster Joe Schmitz's accurate working model terminal, which gave them a comprehensive understanding on a small scale of the huge sight they were to behold.

INDIANA

Middlebury, Ind.—A McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump has been added to the equipment of the Middlebury Grain Co.

Hope, Ind.—We have just put in a McMillin Truck Dump to replace the wagon drop rails. —Stafford Grain Co., C. L. Stafford, sec'y.

Lochiel (Fowler p. o.), Ind.—We are installing a 50-h.p. motor to take the place of our steam plant.—Lochiel Farmers Elvtr. Co., Joe A. Stone.

Rushville, Ind.—Arnold Ormes along with other equipment and improvements has installed a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump and equipped the same with an independent motor and high speed chain drive.

Hyatt Station (Plainville p. o.), Ind.—James A. Keith, reported to have gone into bankruptcy, has no connection whatever with the elevator at this place. This elevator is owned and operated by L. H. Jordan & Co.

Jasper, Ind.—A notice has been filed by the Jasper Roller Mills, Inc., that it will dissolve. Andrew W. Eckert is pres. and Frank Seibert, sec'y. For several years the company has operated a grain and flour business and a flour mill here.

Tell City, Ind.—The Tell City Flouring Mills will soon be ready to produce self-rising flour and cornmeal. The company has almost fully recovered from the effects of the fire of last May, which about destroyed its mill, but spared its elevator.

Yoder, Ind.—Kenneth Snyder has charge of the grain elevator here formerly owned by the Studebaker Grain & Seed Co. but which has been taken over by a new company managed by Amos W. Snyder, father of Kenneth, as reported in the Journal's last number.

Amboy, Ind.—At the Amboy Grain Co.'s elevator a number of improvements have been made recently, including new floors and siding, some new feed machinery, the conversion of the large corn crib into a feed department, and the office space has been doubled by the removal of a partition.

Flat Rock, Ind.—I have just completed [Oct. 28] the installation of a new McMillin Motor-Driven Truck Dump. I have also just purchased a Jay Bee Hammer Mill and will be prepared to operate the elevator in about two weeks.—Martin Nading, per W. R. Nading, mgr. [This elevator was formerly known as the Flat Rock Elvtr. but will hereafter be known as Martin Nading.]

Gas City, Ind.—Bloch Bros. and O. Gordon have sold their elevator at this point to Eugene Sims of Indianapolis, wholesale coal operator, and in return have become the owners of the De Soto Hotel at Marion, Ind. Mr. Sims will operate the elevator here and will also engage in the wholesale coal business.

Boonville, Ind.—Elzar E. Kramer, formerly of Dale, Ind., has taken over the grain elevator on South Third Street, which was operated for a number of years by John Wilkinson. Mr. Kramer will be assisted in his work by Charles H. Bone. A hammer mill has been installed and is now grinding feed for the farmers.—W. B. C.

Richland, Ind.—Warehouse Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 16 shares having a par value of $100; incorporators: F. C. Ferguson, T. W. Ferguson, Alva McKenney, D. E. Lloyd, Clifford W. Kincaid, Gofford Kincaid, A. W. Hodges, Damon Dawson; objects, to buy and sell all kinds of grain, seeds, hay and other farm products, as well as coal, flour and feeds.

Yeddo, Ind.—A suit is said to have been filed in the circuit court against the Yeddo Farmers Grain Co., a corporation, asking for a receiver. The farmers' company is alleged to have borrowed $20,000, giving a mortgage on the property as security. The plaintiffs are said to have paid off the note and the mortgage has been assigned to them. They ask that the corporation's assets be sold or the business be managed for their benefit.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Option to purchase the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co.'s line of 15 elevators, including warehouse seed cleaning plant here, headquarters of the company, and the feed manufacturing plant at Lafayette, has been taken by the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Indiana, according to the reported announcement of John G. Brown, pres. of the co-op. company, on Oct. 23. The terms of the option provide for settlement and delivery of the property on Jan. 1, 1930, and the price to be paid will be based on the actual and reasonable value as determined by competent appraisers, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Board or its authorized representatives.

Terre Haute, Ind.—At the suggestion of the Terre Haute Public Elvtr. Corp. (which recently bot the Paul Kuhn estate elevator here, also locally known as the Vigo elevator, as reported in the Sept. 25 Journal), the establishment of a grain inspection department is being considered by the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, and a com'ite has been appointed to consider the advisability of such a department. About two years ago the same suggestion was made to the Chamber of Commerce but no action was taken at that time. Traffic Mgr. H. A. Hollopeter's recommendation that 20 per cent of the excess freight charges which are quite often secured by the local chamber for Terre Haute shippers, be charged for this service, met with the approval of the board. It is said that in the course of a year this amounts to considerable money.

Winchester, Ind.—It was announced during the last week of October that the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Indiana had taken an option to buy a line of elevators owned by the Goodrich Bros. Co., whose headquarters are in this city. It is understood that the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Indiana and the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Indiana (the latter having obtained an option on the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co.'s line of elevators, as mentioned in another paragraph in this number of the Journal) will merge forces. P. E. Goodrich has the following to say regarding the option taken on the Goodrich elevators: "We had no thot of selling the business of Goodrich Bros. Co. when Mr. McCullom of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. approached us. In fact, our attorney had prepared all the papers to take out a new charter. It was our plan to acquire within the next year or so about 15 to 25 more elevators. We could easily do this out of surplus earnings and by the selling of additional stock. But inasmuch as it is now the purpose of the Government to foster the marketing of all farm products by the producers themselves—and that appears to be the modern way of doing it—we felt that we should give the co-op. elevator interests the opportunity to take over our plants at a fair price. We have the largest line of country elevators in the state. They are all in splendid repair and up-to-date, fully equipped. Our fireproof transfer elevator in Winchester is up-to-date in every detail, our fireproof seed house is equal to any. It is most gratifying to me to know that the people taking the option insist that the present management is to remain in control of the operative end of the business—no change in management is to take place, except that I will retire."

IOWA

Westfield, Ia.—A new truck dump has been installed at the E. H. Spaulding & Sons elevator.

Plymouth, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Jacobson Hammer Mill belt driven.

Gilman, Ia.—We have just installed a new 15-ton truck scale and have built a concrete corn crib to hold 3,500 bus.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Mediapolis, Ia.—The Farmers Supply Co.'s elevator, Walter Archer mgr., burned early in the morning of Oct. 25; loss, $30,000; partly insured.

Cromwell, Ia.—Harry Hicks, manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point for the last four years, has resigned his position.

Lake Park, Ia.—Paul D. Vetter, of Ft. Dodge, has succeeded W. A. Bruenemeier, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Exchange Co.'s elevator here.

Harcourt, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new feed house to be used for storage purposes in connection with its feed business. Mr. Rice is manager.

Shenandoah, Ia.—A. E. Beach, veteran local grain dealer, died on Oct. 14. He is survived by two sons, one of whom, Glenn Beach, is manager of the Beach Coal & Grain Co. of this city.

Prairie City, Ia.—F. G. Boohler has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here to fill the vacancy caused by the recent resignation of E. A. Fuller, who has gone to Hubbard, Ia.

Clutier, Ia.—Rudolph Hubin of Minneapolis has succeeded R. L. Pace as local manager of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator. Mr. Hubin has been in the elevator business about 12 years. Mr. Pace has accepted a position as elevator manager at Rudd, Ia.

Sulphur Springs, Ia.—Burglars entered Davis Bros. & Potter's elevator during the night of Oct. 17 by breaking a Yale lock on the office door, and stole a new radio set, installed for getting the markets, and two rifles belonging to C. H. Folk, manager. The safe was not disturbed.

Rudd, Ia.—R. L. Pace is the new manager of the Northern Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here, coming from Clutier, Ia., where he has been managing the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator for nearly a year. Mr. Pace was manager of the Rockwell, Ia., Nye & Jenks elevator before going to Clutier.

Colo, Ia.—With the mailing of dividend checks by the assignee on Nov. 2, the affairs of the Lounsberry Elvtr. Co., which failed in 1927, were closed. The preferred creditors were paid in full and the general creditors received one 10% dividend. The total liabilities of the firm were about $50,000.

Sioux City, Ia.—The following com'ites of the Grain Exchange have been appointed: Grain—E. P. Sullivan, chairman, E. A. Fields and C. E. McDonald. Appeals—E. C. Prescott, chairman, H. L. Jackson, J. E. Cathcart, R. A. Henderson and H. J. Hutton. Arbitration—C. E. McDonald, chairman, C. C. Flanley, J. S. Eales, R. E. Mangan and J. C. Mullaney.

Fontanelle, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is erecting a 25,000-bu. elevator, to be covered with galvanized iron siding and roofs covered with iron. The plant will be equipped with a Western Pitless Sheller and gyrating cleaner and will also include feed mill equipment. It will be a very up-to-date combined plant when completed. The Younglove Const. Co. has the contract.

New London, Ia.—A 25,000-bu. elevator is under construction here for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. to replace the elevator that burned last August. It will be covered with galvanized iron siding and roofing, and the equipment will include a 1,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a Monarch Grader, Monarch Vertical Batch Mixer, a hoist, Strong-Scott Head Drive, two Monarch Scalpers, a gyrating cleaner and a Link-Belt Distributor. There will be two stands of legs for the elevator, with 12x7 Salem Cups. In connection with the elevator there will be a fully equipped feed mill plant. The Younglove Const. Co. has the contract.

Ledyard, Ia.—Thomas F. Garry, who with his son William has been operating the Garry Grain Co. here for the past four years, died very unexpectedly recently at the home of a sister in Guckeen, Minn. He retired one evening apparently in the best of health and spirits but was found dead the next morning. Mr. Garry had managed country elevators in Iowa and in Minnesota for about 35 years. His son survives him.

Paullina, Ia.—Lester Brown of the Long & Brown Elevator, has sold his half interest in the business to Lawrence Long (brother of his former partner) of Okolona, O., and the business will be conducted under the name of the Long Bros. Elevator. Messrs. Long and Brown have operated the elevator together for about seven years, having bot it from the Williamson Estate. Mr. Brown's health has not been good of late and he felt that a change was necessary. He has no definite plans yet.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—We are located at Cedar Falls (the best city in the state) and are doing a general grain and manufacturing business. We bot the plant and business of the Waterloo & Cedar Falls Union Mill Co., Waterloo, Ia., and there has been more or less confusion as to where we are located. We handle all kinds of grain but specialize in whole wheat flour—Chickasaw—and Vitaline poultry feeds. Our elevator is small, being only 10,000 bus. Nearly all of the grains we buy are manufactured in our plant; we ship in lots of wheat and some rye and corn.—The Brown-Fallgatter Co., Inc., by H. I. Brown, sec'y-mgr.

KANSAS

Yates Center, Kan.—The plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. suffered slight windstorm damage on Oct. 20.

Healy, Kan.—The Healy Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently purchased SKF Rigid Pillow Blocks from the White Star Co.

Codell, Kan.—Fire caused by a hot box in bearing used in connection with friction clutch damaged the plant of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. on Oct. 12.

Beeler, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has improved its equipment by the addition of a new cup belt and White Star Special "V" Cups.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Grain Belt Elvtr. Co.'s new 350,000-bu. concrete grain storage tanks, equipped with smut washer and grain drier, have been finished.

Lake City, Kan.—We have purchased the Medicine Valley Grain Co.'s elevator, the only elevator in town, and our headquarters are at Ford, Kan.—Stockstill Grain Co.

Lawrence, Kan.—Referring to our recent fire [reported in the Oct. 25 Journal] the mill was not damaged and the power plant will be rebuilt at once.—Bowersock Mill & Power Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—It is reported that the Davidson Grain Co.'s 365,000-bu. terminal elevator will be completed about Nov. 15, which is ahead of the date originally scheduled, which was in December.

Arkansas City, Kan.—William E. Rector, foreman of the New Era Milling Co.'s elevator and the oldest employe of that company, died on Oct. 30, having been ill since July. His widow and three sons survive.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. announced early in November that its new 150,000-bu. additional storage, of concrete tanks, would be completed soon. The original date set for its completion was Nov. 15.

Salina, Kan.—We completed our new tanks about July 20 and started putting wheat into them on Aug. 13. The capacity is 300,000 bus. and they were constructed by the McDowell Const. & Engineering Co.—J. S. Hargett, mgr. The Robinson Milling Co.

Atchison, Kan.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s new concrete storage plant, capacity 150,000 bus., includes a Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier operated by gas. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. had the contract. The plant is now ready to receive new corn.

Preston, Kan.—The Benton Grain Co. of Kansas City has brot suit against J. E. Raines and J. Raines of the J. E. Raines Grain Co. of this city, in connection with a note given last February. The first-named company is said to be seeking to collect $411.12 with interest.

Elm (Edna p. o.), Kan.—The grain elevator here, built 30 years ago by the Allin Grain Co. of Coffeyville, burned on Oct. 5 during the night. This is said to have been one of the oldest elevators on the Missouri Pacific. No grain was on hand at the time of the fire. No insurance on the building.

Russell, Kan.—J. A. Foltz is said to be held on $1,500 bond following his arrest for accepting wheat for storage without having a license and having posted the required $5,000. It is reported that he was unable to produce the grain or to settle for it, the amount of the deficit being reported at $53,000.

Ottawa, Kan.—Chief Grain Inspector B. H. Johnson, while driving at only 22.4 miles per hour thru this town, on his way to a grain meeting at Iola, was arrested for speeding and compelled to put up a cash deposit of $10. Had he known that former Chief Inspector George B. Ross was mayor, he could have appeared before him and had a chance to defend himself.

Summerfield, Kan.—The Farmers Union elevator property has been bot by J. G. Graham, J. Conard, W. Lock, V. Miller, T. Johnston and O. Miller, who comprise the membership of the board of directors of the Farmers Union. However, they state that the property was sold to them as individuals. The price is reported to have been $2,100. The directors decided recently to sell the property at auction, as reported in the last number of the Journal.

Iola, Kan.—In response to a call issued by Sec'y E. J. Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, a meeting of local grain dealers, at which the sec'y was present, was held here on Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, and notwithstanding the inclement weather and bad roads, 42 dealers were in attendance, and it was decided to hold a meeting in Iola monthly. Chief Grain Inspector B. H. Johnson was present and addressed the meeting, talking upon the activities of the Farm Board and its influence on elevator owners and operators. It appeared to be the opinion of the dealers in attendance at the meeting that there would be but few farmers in the southeastern part of the state who would apply for stock in the newly organized Farmers National Grain Corp. Roy Cox of Iola was elected local chairman of the meetings to be held every month, and A. M. Dunlap of Iola, local sec'y. It was decided that the meetings should be held the third Wednesday of each month.

KENTUCKY

Henderson, Ky.—E. N. Williams, wheat buyer for the Liberty Mills, with headquarters in this city, is on the road to recovery from his recent illness caused by blood poisoning in one of his legs.

Milton, Ky.—In a fire that gutted the business section of this town, on Oct. 30, and which started in a garage, the mill of C. G. Crawford and W. C. Snyder was burned and the elevator and warehouse damaged; loss, $10,000.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Henry Beer, head of H. & B. Beer of this city and one of the oldest members of the Cotton Exchange, died recently in Paris at the age of 81 years. Funeral services were held in this city late in October.

New Orleans, La.—The new pres. of the board of commissioners of the Port of New Orleans is W. L. Richeson, grain exporter, who succeeds E. S. Butler; vice-pres., R. A. Stiegler; sec'y, I. B. Rennyson; treas., C. S. Williams; general manager of the port, Charles W. Brosius, who succeeds Col. Marcel Garsaud.

MARYLAND

Hagerstown, Md.—The Eastern Grain Growers, with headquarters at Hagerstown, Md., has been organized primarily to buy and sell grain and grain commodities, and will be handling the products of between four and five hundred organizations, which are in process of organization or have organized. This would constitute a membership of about 150,000 farmers. We are handling the following commodities at the present time: Wheat, corn, oats, barley, millfeeds, malt sprouts, brewers' grains, oil meal, cottonseed meal, salt, fertilizer, both hard and soft flours, and have our organization well arranged to take care of the great volume of business that is going through our offices. —Eastern Grain Growers, A. E. Bowman, grain and feed dept.

"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"

Should be your market whether you are a country shipper, miller or exporter

Deal With These Board of Trade Members

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.
Wheat, Kafir, Milo Maize, Corn

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.
General Grain Business

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.
Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Adair Grain Co.
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.
Wheat, Corn and other grains

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Blood Grain Co.
Mill Orders—Consignments

Craig Grain Co.
Consignments—Milling Wheat

C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.
Grain Merchants—Consignments

Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.
General Grain Merchants

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.
Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

Hagerstown, Md.—The loss of D. A. Stickell & Son, Inc., in the recent burning of their mill and elevator, reported in the Journal's last number, was even greater than at first estimated, later figures placing the loss at approximately $250,000. The plant will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

BALTIMORE LETTER.

The flour and grain brokerage firm of Hayward & Co. has moved its offices to Room 31, Chamber of Commerce Building.

Among recent applicants for membership in the Chamber of Commerce is Oense Straatsma, with J. A. Manger & Co., grain merchants.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is said to be constructing several floating elevators at this port to facilitate the handling of grain to ocean-going vessels.

John J. Frederick, formerly with the local office of Barnes-Jackson Co., Inc., grain exporters, until discontinued, has become associated with W. E. Harris & Son, grain brokers.

Harry J. Crilley has become associated with Herbert A. Kline in the local management of the Eastern Grain Growers Ass'n. Mr. Crilley was formerly vice-pres. of Dennis & Co., Inc., grain commission firm.

MICHIGAN

Elmdale, Mich.—Windstorm damaged the plant of the Elmdale Elvtr. Co. on Oct. 22.

Sterling, Mich.—On Oct. 22 the Sterling Elvtr. Co. sustained windstorm damages of considerable proportions.

Elkton, Mich.—The Elkton Co-op. Farm Produce Co., which operates an elevator here, has just completed the erection of an office building and also of an 800-ton coal shed. D. N. Protzman is the manager.

Reed City, Mich.—The Kent Elvtr. Co. is erecting an addition to its plant here, located at the back of the present elevator buildings and to be used for storage purposes. The new annex has a hardwood floor and rests on concrete walls.

Lansing, Mich.—Frank B. Drees, former sec'y of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, and his wife were seriously injured by the overturning of their car on Oct. 18 and are now in a hospital in Bowling Green, O., and are on the road to recovery.

Augusta, Mich.—The Augusta Milling Co., of this city, and the C. B. Knappen Co., of Richland, have consolidated, the new company to be known as the Knappen Co., with C. B. Knappen as manager. The main office will be maintained here, with a branch at Richland. The Augusta mill is one of the oldest in this section of the state.

Reed City, Mich.—The fire in our elevator on the evening of Oct. 16 was quickly discovered and alarm turned in, and owing to the promptness of the fire department there was but little damage done. Amount of loss on building and grain was about $450 and was covered by insurance.—Bettin Bros. [Another report states that the fire is believed to have been started by careless smokers.]

Brown City, Mich.—The Brown City Coal & Supply Co., A. S. Detweiler proprietor, and the Brown City Feed Exchange, W. R. Newman proprietor, have pooled their resources and are now operating under the name of Eureka Elvtr. Co. Officers: Pres., W. R. Newman; vice-pres., A. S. Detweiler; treas., A. S. Detweiler; sec'y, Miss Edna Detweiler; manager, W. R. Newman. The new elevator and feed mill built this fall is now operating with hammer mill, feed mixer, cleaner, etc.—W. R. Newman, pres.

Lansing, Mich.—L. E. Osmer, manager of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange, headquarters in this city, which is owned by co-operative farmers' elevators thruout the state, has announced plans for doubling the capital of the organization. Last year the exchange did a business of $9,250,000 on a capitalization of $100,000, and authorization has recently been given by the department of state to increase the capital to $200,000. Carloads of grain and beans are sold by the exchange for the co-operatives and the earnings are pro-rated among them on a patronage basis.

MINNESOTA

Albert Lea, Minn.—The Albert Lea Milling Co. recently installed a Jacobson Hammer Mill belt driven.

Lake City, Minn.—The Huntting Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Jacobson Hammer Mill with a 50-h.p. motor.

Madelia, Minn.—The Big Diamond Mills Co. has thoroly overhauled the equipment of its plant here and installed additional machinery.

Franklin, Minn.—J. H. Anderson has remodeled the interior of his office, enlarged the elevator driveway and installed a new 10-ton scale.

Duluth, Minn.—The Harbison Grain Co. is the name by which the former National Grain Co., recently organized by G. P. Harbison, will hereafter be known.

Savage, Minn.—F. D. Herder, receiver for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here, has petitioned the courts for permission to sell the elevator property. An offer of $800 cash is said to have been received from M. E. Stevens of Savage.

Adams, Minn.—The Harland Flour & Feed Co., with head offices in Minneapolis, has leased J. P. Schissel's elevator here and taken possession, with Dewey Hanson, who has been employed at the elevator for a year and a half, as manager. Mr. Schissel has been in the grain business for 35 years, 17 of which have been spent here at Adams. The Harland Flour & Feed Co. owns or controls a number of elevators thruout the state.

Warren, Minn.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., whose local elevator burned late in September, as reported in the last number of the Journal, has had contracting engineers make a survey of their property here and if satisfactory contracts can be secured it is probable that the plant will be rebuilt. If it does rebuild, the company hopes to double the capacity of the former elevator. A definite decision is expected within a short time.

Eyota, Minn.—The insurance on E. E. Lietz's elevator and feed mill, which burned last month, will not cover more than half the loss, which included two buildings (one being the new mill building erected last year and fully equipped with new machinery), all the machinery, 7,000 bus. of oats and barley, a carload of buckwheat, 700 bus. of flax, 900 bus. of wheat, half a carload of flour, a carload of cement and half a carload of buttermilk. Three trucks were saved and the office safe was salvaged after the fire and was found to contain intact, tho somewhat browned, all the books and valuable papers. In the cash drawer of the safe was found a quantity of paper money still in good shape except that it had been made somewhat brittle by the heat. A coal shed containing hundreds of tons of coal to the east of the elevator was saved. Mr. Lietz is quoted as saying that he would probably replace the burned buildings with an up-to-date elevator plant, warehouse and feed mill.

Worthington, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the eerction of a new seed cleaning unit, corn cracking unit, feed mill unit, oat huller unit and three warehouses. All of the old buildings will be wrecked adjacent to the present elevator to make room for these new buildings. The main building will contain 24 bins and have 5 legs. Power will be furnished by motors. The building will have a full basement thruout. A 10-ton scale will be used in the driveway for receiving purposes, along with a trap air dump. A new cleaner and Eureka Junior Corn Cracker and grading outfit complete will be installed, also a Strong-Scott Manlift, and Beyl Clutch equipment on the different machines will be used. A 22-inch Diamond Attrition Mill with two 25-h.p. motors and an oat huller will be installed. The 24 bins will be arranged over a work floor containing the above machines. A dust house with standard cyclone equipment will be installed. A 60-bu. hopper scale will be used on the main work floor and a standard platform scale will be built into the floor of the largest of the three warehouses. A separate driveway will be built for a receiving unit and a driveway will be provided for serving the trade with bulk products, serving two rigs at the same time. The whole new plant will be connected up with the present elevator and work will be started at once. The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed the plant thruout. F. J. Page is the local manager for the farmers.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Recent requests for transfer of memberships in the Chamber of Commerce have been made as follows: From H. H. Tearse to Harold C. Strotz; from Gordon W. Lawrence to E. S. Woodworth.

W. Scott Woodworth, vice-pres. of E. S. Woodworth & Co. of this city, after a short illness died on Nov. 2 at the age of 59 years. Mr. Woodworth was also treas. of the Concrete Elvtr. Co. of this city.

Frank M. Ritten, who was L. N. Ritten & Co.'s former pit trader and a member of the Chamber of Commerce for more than 30 years, died on Nov. 2, after an illness of two months. His widow and eight children survive him.

The Andrews Grain Co. is erecting a temporary grain storage building, one story, 78x10x35 feet, to have a capacity of 150,000 bus. and to be completed by December. The company is also installing a diesel engine in its elevator for power.

William Lennon, employed at the Banner Grain Co.'s elevator, had a fortunate escape from suffocation recently when he slipped and fell into a bin and was buried under hundreds of bushels of grain. Firemen and policemen came to the rescue in time.

Thomas H. Sopher, former general superintendent for the International Milling Co., of this city, which also operates a line of elevators, died at his home in Northfield, Minn., where he has lived since he retired seven years ago, on Oct. 29, at the age of 73 years. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

George H. McCabe, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, vice-pres. of the grain firm of McCabe Bros. Co. of this city, also vice-pres. of the McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg and of the International Elvtr. Co. of Duluth and this city, died at his home here on Oct. 23 following a stroke. He was 70 years of age and had been in the grain business since 1886. Three children survive him.

MISSOURI

McGirk, Mo.—Earl Allen, manager of the McGirk Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died on Oct. 10 after a brief illness. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Mrs. Stiefer, wife of Elmer F. Stiefer, with the Kellogg-Huff Commission Co. for a number of years and at present in charge of the local office of the company, died at one of this city's hospitals on Oct. 26.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The will of the late Howard Vanderslice of the Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Co. of this city provided for a bequest of $200,000 to the Kansas City Art Institute in the nature of a trust fund, the amount to be paid outright after 10 years. The income from the fund is to be paid quarterly to the institute, one-third of it to go towards the assistance of worthy young men and women who are without adequate resources to obtain the education offered by the Art Institute without assistance. O. A. Severance, who was in Mr. Vanderslice's employ for 30 years, was bequeathed $5,000; Miss Thaxter, an employe for 15 years, received $2,500; Ed Dehlstrom, chauffeur and servant, $1,000; Howard Stripp, a namesake, $500, and the balance of the estate, which was large, was left to relatives.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange include John F. Wermuth of the Missouri Elvtr. & Grain Co. and Clarence C. Vivian of the Continental Export Co.

The new 1,000,000-bu. C. B. & Q. elevator under construction here, to be operated by the Marshall Hall Grain Corp., is having a Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier of 1,000 bus. per hour capacity installed by the James Stewart Corp.

A. T. Sindel of Kansas City has been appointed assistant traffic commissioner of the Merchants Exchange here, succeeding A. E. Bazen, who resigned in September, as reported in the Sept. 25 Journal, to engage in the practice of law.

Ben Greer has made arrangements for permanent office headquarters in this city, as he will be in charge of wheat purchases in this market for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s new plant in Springfield, Ill. The elevator at this plant was scheduled to start operations by Nov. 1 and the mill early in December.

Frederick W. Seele, late pres. of Seele Bros. Grain Co., before his death provided that his membership in the Merchants Exchange should be surrendered to the exchange for cancellation after his death without any payment in return. As certificates of deceased members have a present valuation of $500, Mr. Seele's act was considered one of loyalty and generosity.

MONTANA

Melstone, Mont.—I have bot the O'Laughlin elevator at Melstone and will operate it under the name of the Melstone Grain Co.—A. Odegaard.

Broadus, Mont.—The Broadus Flour Mills Co., Powell & Miller proprietors, has been making additions to its plant and installing some new machinery.

Talstad, Mont.—Track loading equipment and scales have been installed at this point by the Shelby Grain Co., the Victor Const. Co. making the installation.

Rosebud, Mont.—We disposed of our elevator at Rosebud, retaining part of the stock, and the new firm is doing business under the name of the Aetna Grain Co. with headquarters in Minneapolis.—Snell Bros., W. Carter Snell.

Miles City, Mont.—We have sold our elevator at Miles City to O'Laughlin & Bergeson, of Baker, who will operate it under the same name, Miles City Grain Co.—Erickson & Odegaard. [This is the former Snell Bros. elevator bot by Messrs. Erickson and Odegaard several months ago, as reported in the July 25 Journal.]

Great Falls, Mont.—J. H. Reid, assistant manager of the Royal Milling Co. for nearly a quarter of a century, has resigned his position. During that time he was associated in the management of the company with J. W. Sherwood, pres., whose retirement was reported in the Sept. 25 Journal. The Royal Milling Co. is a unit of General Mills, Inc.

NEBRASKA

Homer, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. is installing a new truck hoist.

Kilgore, Neb.—The Kilgore Elvtr. Co. will put a metal roof on its main elevator soon.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Flour Mills Co. has installed a Jacobson Hammer Mill with a 75-h.p. motor.

Lindsay, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n plans to install a Winter Universal Head Drive at an early date.

Koller (Heartwell p. o.), Neb.—A new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale is being installed by the Hynes Elvtr. Co.

Ithaca, Neb.—The Duff Grain Co.'s plant equipment is being improved by the installation of a new truck hoist.

Enders, Neb.—We sold out at Enders to the Farmers Produce & Supply Co. at that point.—Krotter & Ward, by J. S. Fitzgerald.

Blair, Neb.—The Blair Milling & Grain Co., which recently installed a new hammer mill, is now putting in an oat hulling machine.

Omaha, Neb.—The Dolphin-Jones Grain Co. plans to install truck lifts in its elevators at Magnet, Concord and Wausa, Neb., soon.

Edholm, Neb.—The Edholm Grain Co. is installing a Winter Truck Dump and steel grate and is rebuilding the driveway of its elevator.

Central City, Neb.—Tom Hord, son of Heber Hord of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. of this city, lost two fingers of his left hand in an accident while hunting on Oct. 23.

Cheney, Neb.—The Hynes Elvtr. Co. is building a new office, covered with metal and finished inside with plasterboard, and is installing a new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Greenwood, Neb.—A Hess Drier, a Monitor Cleaner and two 7½-h.p. single phase inclosed motors have been installed in the plant of the Peters Grain Co. by the Birchard Const. Co.

Gretna, Neb.—A Winter Truck Lift is being installed and general repairs are being made to the plant of the Gretna Roller Mills. This company plans to install a Winter Dump in its elevator at Melia also.

Breslau, Neb.—J. J. Mullaney's agent, A. Yungbluth, is a carpenter of no mean ability as well as a grain buyer; he recently installed a truck lift and a 10-ton scale for the company in its elevator here.

Gibbon, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s old elevator here, which dates back to the '80's, is being taken down and the company has bot the J. P. Gibbons Grain Co.'s elevator, which it will operate. George Little remains in charge of the Hord interests at this point.

Clinton, Neb.—It is reported that a new elevator will be erected at once on the site of the Clinton Grain Co.'s house that burned recently, as reported in the Journal's last number. James Motz is the proprietor. Only the office, lumber sheds and coal sheds escaped the fire.

Omaha, Neb.—The Grain Exchange will hold its annual meeting on Nov. 13, at which time three directors will be elected, to be chosen from the six who were nominated at a caucus of the members held on Nov. 6, as follows: Edward P. Peck, W. J. Hynes, W. T. Burns, L. L. Quinby, J. A. Linderholm and C. D. Sturtevant.

Hastings, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator on the Burlington right of way burned at 11 o'clock a. m., Oct. 14; building loss about $10,000, partly covered by insurance. The storage bins contained 2,000 bus. of wheat, 1,000 bus. of corn, 1,200 bus. of oats and a small quantity of barley. The building was one of the oldest elevators in the state, having been erected nearly 50 years ago. It is thot that the fire may have been caused by sparks from a passing engine, as a train passed about ten minutes before the fire was discovered. The Farmers company has been operating for almost 30 years. A. E. Hockman is the manager.

NEW MEXICO

Clayton, N. M.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has just purchased a McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dump to add to the equipment of its plant. It is operated by a 2-h.p. motor and high speed chain drive.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Harold E. Tweeden, Buffalo manager of the Cargill Grain Co., is wearing an extra smile these days. Yes, it's a boy.

New York, N. Y.—Recent applicants for membership in the Produce Exchange are Roy F. Wilson, Joseph Toussaint and Howard G. Elroy.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The Niagara Falls Milling Co. started operation again on Nov. 1 after a shutdown of nearly two weeks occasioned by its recent fire, reported in the last number of the Journal.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Schwab Grain Co., after being in the wholesale grain business in this city for three years, will discontinue business on Dec. 1, and its head, E. A. Schwab, will become associated with the Basil Burns Grain Co. Mr. Schwab was for a long time with the Eastern Grain, Mill & Elvtr. Co., and has been connected with the local grain trade for about 24 years.

New York, N. Y.—Col. Edwin O. Selvage, who has been associated with the International Elvtr. Co. for many years, received congratulations all day long at the company's offices on the occasion of his 90th birthday on Oct. 23, and at noon he was the honored guest at a luncheon given in the Produce Exchange Luncheon Club. The Colonel bears his years so easily that he could pass for a man of 70. He is said to be the last survivor of the Confederate First Maryland Regiment, which served four years in the Civil War.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ashley, N. D.—The Drews Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Jacobson Hammer Mill with a 15-h.p. motor.

Eldridge, N. D.—This elevator is still in business and has no connection with any bank.—Eldridge Farmers Elvtr. Co., Jas. D. Ogilvie, mgr.

Abercrombie, N. D.—Henry B. Lee, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died recently. H. J. Strand has been chosen manager to succeed him.

Williston, N. D.—A new Richardson Automatic Scale and other equipment and repairs are being added to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Grand Forks, N. D.—One of the power lines of the State Mill & Elvtr. was struck by lightning recently, but no great damage was done and operations were delayed for only a day.

Martin, N. D.—The elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire discovered in grain bin around wind trunking to dust house, with damage to stock of considerable proportions, on Oct. 29.

Sherwood, N. D.—The Sherwood Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is having repairs made on its elevator. The old elevator that was operated as a bonded house is being rebuilt and remodeled. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Gwinner, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., of this city, has purchased the Gwinner Grain Co.'s (also a farmers' company) plant and equipment by the exchange of stock. The former company had a disastrous fire late in August, hence the merging of the two businesses.

OHIO

Plymouth, O.—Don W. Einsel is installing a new truck hoist.

Antwerp, O.—On Oct. 31 the plant of the Antwerp Grain Co. was damaged by fire.

Salem, O.—Walter A. Moff has installed a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer, driven by motor.

Van Wert, O.—Fire slightly damaged the plant of the Van Wert Equity Exchange Co. on Oct. 31.

Leipsic, O.—P. W. Davis has added to his elevator equipment a No. 1 belt driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Sidney, O.—The fall meeting of the Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n has been called by Sec'y E. T. Custenborder for Nov. 12.

Hillsboro, O.—Farmers of this vicinity held a meeting on Nov. 7 to consider the formation of a farmers' local grain elevator company.

Cable, O.—The J. M. Mabry elevator burned recently; loss, $3,500. The scales were saved. The building contained but little grain and hay at the time.

Sherwood, O.—The Bryan Transfer Elevator has installed a large hammer mill, Sidney Sheller and other equipment, the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. having the contract.

Ostrander, O.—The Ostrander Farmers Exchange is installing a complete feeding plant consisting of hammer mill, Sidney Feeder and Sheller, mixer and elevators. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract.

Toledo, O.—Jesse D. Hurlbut, sec'y-treas. of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co., is about ready to return home from East Aurora, N. Y., where he went to indulge in spring water and sun baths for his health, which is now greatly improved.

Dayton, O.—The Durst Milling Co. has dismantled its old plant that has been in operation for over 60 years, and has moved to a location on South Ludlow street, where it will operate a blending plant and sell flour, feed and supplies.

Pleasant Hill, O.—The Farmers Exchange has improved its equipment by the installation of a Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer with elevator, boot sheller, Sidney Hammer Mill feeder and other elevating equipment, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Toledo, O.—Kent Keilholtz, Southworth & Co., and his wife will spend Thanksgiving in Philadelphia with their two sons, Richard and Robert, as well as to see Cornell play football there that day. Richard is attending Cornell and Robert the Pauling (N. Y.) School.—S. Bender.

Glenmont, O.—The Starner Grain Elevator burned on the night of Oct. 17; loss, $75,000; partly insured. The elevator contained 20,000 bus. of wheat, which was destroyed. This elevator was built in 1926 to replace an elevator and warehouse that burned in December, 1925. The house will be rebuilt.

Greenville, O.—Andrew Bowers, a retired grain elevator operator, died at his home here Oct. 16 from a complication of diseases. He was 73 years of age. He owned and operated a grain elevator at Ft. Wayne, Ind., during his young manhood. He moved to Greenville 10 years ago. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

Fairport Harbor (Painesville p. o.), O.—The elevator we took over is the B. & O. Elvtr. at Fairport Harbor and it is the only elevator at that port. It formerly was operated by the Jenkins Elvtr. Co. It will now be known as the Valley Camp Elvtr. and will be used in connection with our large steamship fleet, being used principally for export grain to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Albert Blum is superintendent. B. & O. R. R. connections. Capacity 1,000,000 bus.—Fred W. Green, mgr. elevator, Valley Camp Coal Co. [headquarters Cleveland, O.]

Octa, O.—The cause of our fire [reported in the last number of the Journal] was unknown; loss, about $5,000. There is no other elevator in Octa, but a fine location for one.—The Octa Grain Co. [Another report says that this elevator was one of the most up-to-date small elevators in this part of Ohio, and tho of frame construction was well equipped thruout. The building was erected and for several years operated by Ed Allen, who later went to Circleville. For several years the Milledgeville Bank has owned and operated the business, Forest Smith being manager of the elevator for the bank.]

McComb, O.—The Northwest Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n elected new officers at its regular monthly meeting held here on Nov. 4. L. R. Forsyth, of Wayne, now heads the group as pres., succeeding William Kemmer, of Hamler. George Smith, Jenera, is the new sec'y. Oscar Slosser talked on a recently organized co-operative sales agency to operate with headquarters at Fostoria. Charles Latchaw, Defiance, sec'y of the state farmers grain dealers group, will move there to join in the wholesale merchandising of side-line commodities. Mr. Latchaw spoke on the program of the Federal Farm Board. H. F. Prue, federal supervisor at Toledo, also talked, speaking on grading factors, etc.—Siva Bender, Southworth & Co., Toledo.

OKLAHOMA

Shattuck, Okla.—The elevator of the Kansas Milling Co. was slightly damaged by fire originating in a motor on Oct. 18.

Okeene, Okla.—The Okeene Milling Co. has recently installed new machinery that increases its capacity from 300 barrels per day to 350 barrels. Owen Wimberly is superintendent.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Arkoma Grain Corp. has completed its elevator at Muskogee and Earl Harmon is the local manager.—Bouldin-Thornton Grain Co., E. S. Bouldin, pres. and gen. mgr.

McAlester, Okla.—The Allen mill here has recently been bot by Stanley Bryant and will hereafter be known as the Bryant mill, operated by the Bryant Milling Co. It is being thoroly overhauled.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Redmond, Ore.—The Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. has leased B. H. McMickle's warehouse property and is operating it.

Portland, Ore.—During the month of October the Portland futures market did the largest amount of business since its organization June 15, this year.

Kittitas, Wash.—The Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. of Tacoma is reported to have bot the Morrison & Kleinberg Co.'s warehouses at this point, at Thorp and at Wapato.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific National Bank, of this city, has been elected to membership in the Grain Exchange. Having taken an active part in the flour and wheat business of the city, the bank recognized the need of official connection with the exchange.

Tacoma, Wash.—In regard to the new grain elevator here, I am not to supervise the construction of the elevator but will act in the capacity of superintendent of the elevator. The Port Commissioners have called for bids and expect all bids to be in by Nov. 7. When construction will start of course we do not as yet know, however, the elevator is expected to be in readiness for the next crop. The new elevator will be up-to-date in every way for handling grain for export, will be equipped with the latest cleaning equipment of oat separators, scourers, washers and cleaners. The initial unit will have about 700,000 bus. capacity.—E. D. Casseday is the designing engineer.—R. G. Hunt.

Seattle, Wash.—It is probable that the Port Commission will ask permission to change the location of the proposed elevator from Smith Cove to the Hanford Street Terminal. Last spring the voters of the county authorized the commission to expend $500,000 in constructing an elevator at Smith Cove, but now the commission wishes that location for general commodities and prefers to concentrate on grain at the Hanford Street site.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Pendleton Flour Milling Co., which recently bot the Lakeside Milling Co.'s plant at Salt Lake City, as reported in the Journal of Oct. 10, has changed its corporate name to the Western Milling Co. The company, in making the announcement, said that the change was due to the expansion in its milling program and that the corporation, management or personnel would not be affected in any way by the change in name.

Portland, Ore.—Our bulk grain storage [mentioned in the Aug. 25 Journal] is now in the course of construction and will be available for wheat by Nov. 15. Crown Mills is owned by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., who control the business. Our bulk storage capacity, when the addition referred to is completed, will be 600,000 bus., or 18,000 tons. In addition we have a sacked storage capacity of about 450,000 bus. available for storage of wheat, feed and flour. Our superintendent is George Walker, who has been in our employ since 1910.—Crown Mills.

Buhl, Ida.—The Buhl Flour Mills & Elvtr. has been reorganized and will hereafter be known as the Consolidated Milling Co. It has a capital of $100,000. Scott L. Smith, who has been in charge of the plant for several months for the Capital Savings & Loan Ass'n, Boise, following foreclosure, will operate and manage the plant. Extensive improvements are planned, including the installation of a mixing machine for dairy and poultry feeds. A. H. Dixson built the mill eight years ago and for several years it was owned and operated by local interests.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pine Grove Mills, Pa.—The Pine Grove Flour Mills burned Oct. 22; loss, $17,000; partly insured.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Recent applications for membership in the Commercial Exchange include the name of the American Flour & Grain Co. of Millville, N. J.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Revillo, S. D.—The DeWerd Milling Co. is having a new truck hoist installed.

Edgemont, S. D.—The Black Hills Supply Co. is erecting a new 10,000-bu. elevator here, to be equipped with the latest electrically driven machinery.

Colman, S. D.—H. T. Wettestad has succeeded J. M. Oyan as agent for the Atlas Elvtr. Co., Mr. Oyan having become manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Avon, S. D.—J. J. Mullaney has had a new 10-ton scale installed in his local elevator and the work was done by A. Yungbluth, agent for the company. Not every agent could do it.

Witten, S. D.—The only available elevator sites at this point, which is on the new extension of the North Western Railroad from Winner to Wood, S. D., have been secured by the Rosebud Grain Co. and by the Farmers' Elvtr. Co., both of whom will erect elevators.

Mosher, S. D.—Two new elevators will be erected here, one by Fred H. VonSeggern and G. F. Matousek, and the other by C. L. Frescoln. There are no more available sites for elevators at this town, which is on the new North Western line from Winner to Wood, S. D.

Colman, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently erected a new warehouse, 22x32 feet, for the storage of seed and feed, equipped with a 24-inch attrition mill driven by two 25-h.p. motors. J. M. Oyan is now manager of this elevator, having succeeded C. J. Erickson, who became manager of the Sinai Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, at Sinai, S. D., as reported in the Aug. 25 Journal. This elevator handles grain, feed, seed, flour, coal, salt, tankage and binder twine.

SOUTHEAST

Clarksburg, W. Va.—Edward C. Bassell, assistant mgr. of the local branch of the Jesse C. Stewart Co., with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., died on Oct. 19 from a stroke of apoplexy. He was 58 years of age and was well known thruout the state.

TENNESSEE

Union City, Tenn.—The Waterfield Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators: C. W. Waterfield, W. M. Waterfield and Joseph Hamilton.

Memphis, Tenn.—The announcement is said to have been made by Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, head of the Inland Waterways Corp., that within six months work will start on the proposed $1,500,000 elevator here, to be financed, probably, by Memphis, Chicago and Minneapolis capital.

Franklin, Tenn.—We are operating our grain elevator as usual and there has been no change whatever in our business. The storage capacity of our elevator and warehouses is 200,000 bus. The Nashville Warehouse & Elvtr. Co. contemplated storing some grain with us some time ago but we were unable to complete a trade. They hold no lease on any warehouse of ours.—W. H. English & Son. [It was reported a few weeks ago that W. H. English & Son had leased a warehouse to the Nashville Warehouse & Elvtr. Co.]

TEXAS

Wharton, Tex.—The Wharton Grain & Produce Co. has increased its capital stock from $40,000 to $60,000.

El Paso, Tex.—The Johnson Milling & Grain Co. has installed a Jacobson Hammer Mill with a cog belt drive.

Perryton, Tex.—The North Grain Co., J. M. North, owner, will erect a 20,000-bu. elevator soon. The contract has been let.

Terrell, Tex.—The Terrell Mills Co. recently increased its capital stock from $150,000 to 9,000 non par value shares and $300,000.

Celina, Tex.—The Celina Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s warehouse was burned late in October, together with a quantity of grain; loss, about $4,000. A few months ago the milling plant burned and had just been rebuilt.

Texas City, Tex.—A. C. Benson has been appointed superintendent of the Texas City Grain Elvtr., succeeding Charles Lindensmith, resigned. Mr. Benson will be in charge of shipments of grain thru the sub-port.

Galveston, Tex.—There is no one by the name of Jose Reimer in our employ.—Sunset Elvtr. Co., Ehrich B. Reimer, mgr. [It had been reported that Frank Ryder had resigned as supt. and been succeeded by Jose Reimer.]

Stratford, Tex.—Riffe Bros., having headquarters at Texhoma, Okla., have let the contract for the erection of an up-to-date elevator at this point to Chalmers & Borton, work to start at once. The building will be just east of the present elevator of Riffe Bros. and will be similar to the company's concrete elevator at Texhoma in every respect except that it will be larger, probably having a capacity of 20,000 bus. more. It will be completed by the first of the year. Riffe Bros. have elevators in a number of towns in the Oklahoma Panhandle and in Texas. Earl Riffe is the manager at Stratford.

WISCONSIN

Menomonie, Wis.—The Wisconsin Milling Co. has installed a Jacobson Hammer Mill with a 5-h.p. motor.

Superior, Wis.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. is reported to have bot dock property here recently for $100,000.

Hayton, Wis.—The H. C. Timm Co. is now conducting a flour and feed business in connection with its elevator here.

Markesan, Wis.—The Berkholz Mill at this place has been bot by John Hull who will operate it in connection with his own elevator here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of November has been determined by the finance com'ite of the Chamber of Commerce at 7%.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A testimonial dinner is to be tendered to P. P. "Pat" Donahue, Donahue-Stratton Grain Co., on Wednesday, Nov. 13. Two private carloads of Chicago grain men, numbering well over 30, will be among the group tendering their respects to Mr. Donahue on this occasion.—J. J. Murphy, Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago.

Madison, Wis.—Application has been made by the Haertel Co., a Delaware concern, for permission to operate elevators, warehouses and mills in Wisconsin as a foreign corporation. The company has recently acquired several elevators. In the application property to be maintained in Wisconsin is valued at $50,000, and C. E. Blake, attorney of this city, is named as resident agent.

Superior, Wis.—The fire at the Listman elevator, Duluth-Superior Milling Co., owner, reported in the Journal's last number, caused a damage of about $5,500. The cause was attributed by the fire chief to an overheated pipe leading to a wheat scouring machine on the second floor of the elevator, the woodwork near the pipe catching fire. The elevator is valued at $150,000 and the contents at $100,000; loss was fully covered by insurance.

Superior, Wis.—Concerning new elevator construction at Superior, the Great Northern Railway announced on Nov. 5 that it would build additional concrete tanks of 3,000,000 bus. capacity at its plant in this city and on the following day, it actually started excavating for them. This addition will give this elevator (Elevator "S") actually 11,365,000 bus. storage capacity, and in addition it has the Elevator "X" house which has a capacity of 1,500,000 bus. I understand the decision to build this additional storage was made on very short notice. We had no advance notice of it until they announced the same on Nov. 5.—H. A. Juneau, state weighmaster.

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WYOMING

Lost Spring, Wyo.—J. W. Seegrist, half owner of the Lost Spring Elevator, has disposed of his interest to J. C. Carlton and Lindsey Carlton and the firm name hereafter will be Carlton & Son.

Yoder, Wyo.—I am going to build a new elevator at Yoder myself. I am one of the largest wheat growers in the state and will also buy grain besides handling my own. Will build my house this winter or early next spring. —Dwight J. Poage.

Hoch-Smith Unconstitutional.

The reduction in rates on California deciduous fruits in which the Interstate Commerce Commission gave effect to the Hoch-Smith resolution is unconstitutional because it is an attempt to regulate industry instead of commerce. This is the contention of the carriers as voiced by Herman Phleger in appearing before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Phleger argued that "the order of the Commission would seem to indicate that upon a showing of depression by an industry it could apply to the Commission and secure the reduction in the rates for the carriage of its products, notwithstanding that the rates then in existence are just and reasonable."

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., solicitor-general, represented the government and declared that the rates set were not based solely on the fact that the industry was suffering a depression, but also on facts taken into consideration prior to the enactment of the resolution. The resolution, he said, sets up no new standard of the lawfulness of rates but provides for the lowest rates within flexible limits. He said the constitutional question presented was not important.

If the resolution is interpreted to authorize rate reductions where no reductions would be made if depression did not exist, such reductions are unconstitutional as a deprivation of the use of private property and as being a regulation of industry and not of commerce Mr. Phleger argued.

St. Joseph Market Adds 5,000,000 Elevator Storage.

[Continued from page 593]

ing Machine located on the first floor. One Twin City Separator, which was installed on a mezzanine floor, built about half way up in one of the working house bins to provide a garner above the machine and a hopper below. One 36-in. transfer conveyor in the working house. Two 36-in. drier conveyors in the basement. Two 2,200 bus. reinforced concrete garners, over two 2,000 bus. hopper scales.

A complete dust collecting system was installed for all buildings and all dust so collected is taken to a dust bin in the storage annex.

THE TRACK SHED which originally included two tracks only, was widened to include a third track. Two new carloading spouts were provided as well as two new receiving pits, both equipped with Clarke-Beatty power shovels. The existing receiving belt conveyors were lengthened to handle grain from the new pits. The foundations of all buildings were waterproofed up to grade.

The motors in the new work were furnished by the General Electric Co.

The chain drives furnished by the Link-Belt Co. included the two of 75 h.p. for the elevator legs; 75 and 60-h.p. for the two cupola belts, both 60-in. centers, driven 695 r. p. m. and driven 128 r. p. m.; two of 60 h.p. for the basement belts reducing speed from 425 to 128 r. p. m.; for drier leg first reduction 690 to 108 and 108 to 34 r.p.m., 20 h.p.; one 5-h.p. drive for belt from drier C; for drier fan 30 h.p. on 67-in. centers; belt from drier 7½ h.p.; for cupola belt, F, one 71½-h.p. on 66-in. centers, and for power shovel first reduction to transmit 15 h.p. on 29-in. centers. All these Link-Belt drives operate in oil-tight casings.

The Zeleny Thermometer System was furnished by the Zeleny Thermometer Co.; machinery and leg casings were furnished by Webster Mfg. Co. The John S. Metcalf Co., who designed the working house originally, also handled all details in connection with the work just completed.

In the engraving on the outside front cover page the Trans-Mississippi Elevator appears in the foreground, with the Buchanan Elevator now operated by the Stratton Grain Co. in the middle distance, and the Larabee plant at the right.

The Buchanan plant has undergone extensive alterations and improvement at the hands of the Jno. S. Metcalf Co., including the installation of wheat washing equipment and a dust collecting system.

No One Likes to Have Government Compete in His Business.

R. H. AISHTON, PRES. AM. RY. ASS'N, BEFORE ASSOCIATION TRAFFIC CLUBS.

The railroads have steadfastly refused to be placed in a position of opposition to the development of any legitimate form of transportation service, whether over the highways, in the air or on the water, which is economically justified, that is, pays its own way and is demanded by the public.

There are three things to which the railroads make objection, because they believe that these three things are not in accord with even-handed justice.

The rail carriers are opposed in principle to the government entering into a competitive transportation operation with them. They believe the principle that the government should not engage in business in competition with private enterprizes is a part of the government policy and is endorsed by the businessmen of the country. They feel that this principle should be applied to them as well as to any other industry.

The rail carriers are also opposed to being subjected to a competition wherein the competitor is relieved from important items of operating costs which the rail carriers and every other private enterprise must meet out of revenue. I refer here specifically to the fact that the government operation through the Inland Waterways Corporation not only has its highways made available and maintained for it but it also operates without any requirement to pay taxes such as are assessed upon private enterprize or to pay interest upon the capital which has been given it by the government. This is an element of unfair competition.

The rail carriers, finally, object to the method of making rates by the government barge line operation. There is, for example, a twenty per cent reduction from the corresponding rail rate given the shipper by the barge line. That is well and good if the barge line absorbs all of this differential in rate, but when it seeks and obtains such a division of rates as will compel the rail carriers interchanging traffic with it to absorb a part of that differential, it becomes an unfair situation. I am sure it will appeal to every fair-minded traffic man that a rail carrier should not receive less for the same transportation service when it delivers traffic to the barge line than it would receive if it delivered traffic to another rail carrier. The efforts by the barge line to compel the rail carriers, through a division of rates, to absorb a part of the differential given by the barge line to secure traffic from the carriers are opposed by the rail carriers.

Patents Granted

1,731,095. Conveyor System. Lloyd H. Draeger, Milwaukee, assignor to Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis. In a conveyor system, a receiving station; a conveyor adapted to transfer articles to station; means for releasing the articles from said conveyor upon arrival at the station; and means for preventing the release of articles at the station if it is already occupied by an article.

1,732,463. Grain Handling Apparatus. Donald B. Fegles, Minneapolis, Minn. A grain handling apparatus comprising a plurality of grain separating and cleaning units arranged at different levels, a system of conduits connecting said units, means whereby said units may be connected by said conduit system either in parallel or in series, and means for feeding grain to the upper end of the conduit system.

1,732,378. Grain Door. Walter H. Plath, Terry, Mont. In a fastener for grain car doors of the type having a plurality of superposed sections forming the closure, a plurality of sets of fastening devices, one for each end of each section of the closure, the fastenings of each set being arranged one above the other and pivotally mounted in the jambs to swing to positions of concealment alongside each other in a slot in the jamb provided for each set.

1,731,953. Mixer and Conveyor. Peter Thomson, Wilmington, Del. A method of conveying and mixing loose materials consisting in placing the different loose materials together in a suitable receptacle, feeding the materials along the receptacle, screening and mixing the materials as they are being fed, forcing a blast of air through the materials as they are being screened, and subsequently pneumatically conveying the materials to a desired location.

1,731,914. Conveyor Apparatus. Henry B. Walker, Marion, assignor to the Fairfield Engineering Co., Marion, O. Carriage structure comprising a pair of traction wheels, a shaft, a driving connection between each end of said shaft and one of the wheels, means adjacent to one end of the shaft for manually turning the same, means for selectively disconnecting wheels from shaft, and a pawl and ratchet device intermediate the ends of shaft for turning the same.

1,732,365. Conveying Mechanism. Robert K. Jeffrey, Columbus, assignor to the Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Columbus, O. The mechanism comprises a pair of elongated horizontally-extending plates arranged side by side, means to reciprocate one of the plates relative to the other, and means to pass material to be conveyed directly back and forth in opposite directions between the plates whereby the material will rest on the reciprocating plate only during the forward movement of the same.

1,733,022. Drier for Hay, Grain, and the Like. Arthur W. Koon, Schriever, La. A drying apparatus including towers arranged one above the other and of which the upper one extends into the lower one, means for supplying material to the upper tower and heating it during its passage thereto, a third tower, means conveying the material from the lower tower to the third tower and heating it during its passage thereto, and means by which the heat from the third tower may be directed into the lower tower at the juncture thereof with the upper tower.

1,732,966. Grain Door. Eugene C. Coverston, Waukegan, Ill. In combination, a door of a freight car, means for bracing the upper end portion of said door, the means including rod members confined in recesses formed in the side jambs of the door opening of freight car, link members disposed in opposed relation with respect to each other and having their outer ends provided with jaws adapted to bear against rod members, a bracing bar having its opposite end portions connected for slidable movement with respect to rod members and carrying elements bearing against door, means pivotally carried by the member and connecting the link members together, and a member for pivoting the means to move the link members to dispose the jaws into and from bearing engagement with rod members.

1,732,400. Sheet Metal Grain Bin. Albert N. Eaton, Omaha, Neb. In a grain crib, a container body having a vertically disposed door opening in one side thereof extending thruout substantially the entire height of the crib, and a plurality of door sections slidably mounted upon the side of the container body and arranged to slide in telescoping relation one section upon the other, whereby the door openings may be opened at either top, bottom or intermediate portions thereof.

1,733,409. Conveyor Mechanism. Arthur J. Howe, Cuyahoga Falls, O., assignor to B. F. Goodrich Co., New York, N. Y. A conveyor mechanism comprising two conveyors and means for transferring an article from one of the conveyors to the other, the means comprising a supporting roller journaled on a substantially horizontal axis between the two conveyors and having its top at such an elevation as to cause the article to over-balance thereon in passing from one conveyor to the other.

1,731,393. Conveyor. Louis A. Paradise, Moline, assignor to Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. A chain link comprising a driving element composed of spaced members connected together at one end and adapted to be connected with adjoining links, a pocket at the upper side of the members and integral therewith, said pocket comprising a bottom plate connecting the members, and transversely disposed side walls rising from the bottom plate provided with downwardly bendable securing means extending over the pocket.

1,731,609. Conveyor Chain. Corey C. Brayton, Berkeley, Cal., assignor to American Manganese Steel Co., Chicago Heights, Ill. In a conveyor, an endless chain comprising a series of pivotally connected links, each link having two parallel pivotal axes, a flange on each link forming a contact surface, a tooth on each link having a contact surface adapted to engage the flange contact surface of an associated link to prevent undue sagging of the chain, each of the contact surfaces lying parallel to the plane containing the two axes of rotation of the link of which it forms a part.

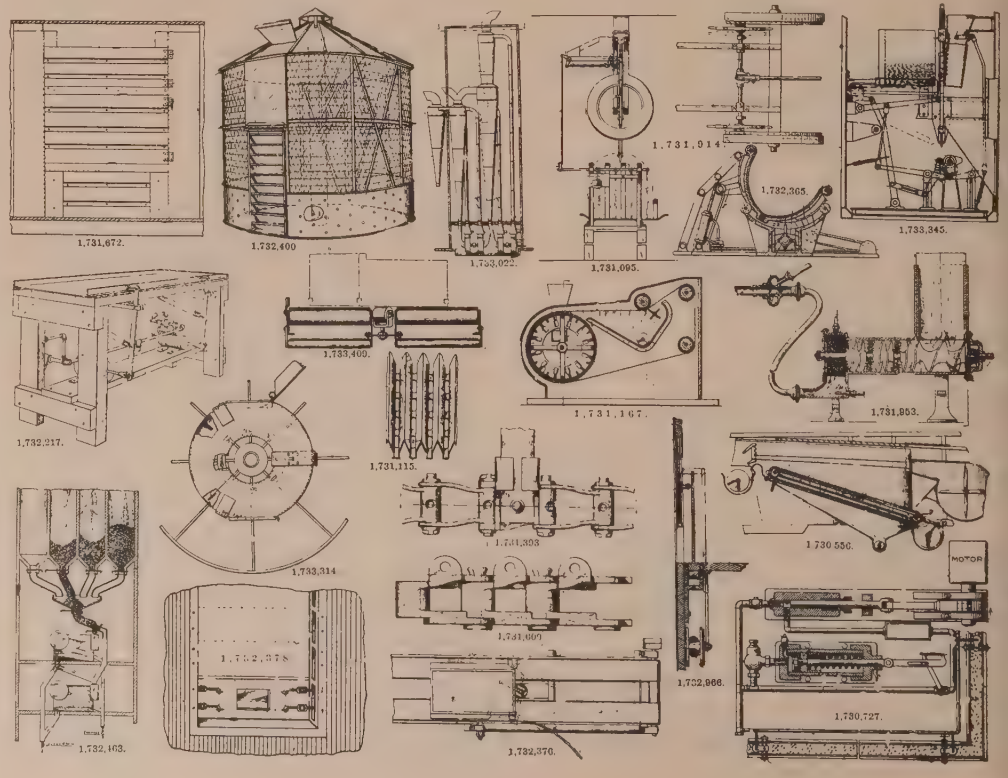
1,730,727. Automatic Sliding Forms for Concrete Construction. Jas. M. Gurley, Ft. Worth, Tex. An apparatus for making walls for buildings and the like of plastic material, comprising the combination of a motor, a compressor pump actuated by the motor; a plurality of jacks, a plurality of forms attached to the jacks and adapted to be raised a pre-determined height by compression from the pump; an automatic pressure means for cutting off pressure from all the jacks when the forms have been raised to said height; and means for automatically returning pressure to the jacks.

1,733,345. Bag Filling Apparatus. Geo. H. Hartman, Cleveland, O. Bag filling apparatus, comprising means for supporting a stack of bags each having a collapsed bottom and an extended lip, gripping means, and means for engaging the collapsed bottom of one of the bags and moving the same into position for engagement of its extended lip by the gripping means.

1,731,167. Oats Separator. Emil A. Johnson, Northwood, N. D.—A machine for separating wild oats from tame oats, comprising a drum having a myriad of openings from the inner to the outer side of its peripheral wall, openings being each of a diameter considerably greater than the diameter of but less than the length of either the tame or wild oats, whereby both varieties of oats may enter the openings endwise or may tilt into openings but cannot move truly sidewise into openings; a belt passing part way around the drum and under its lower portion, the belt co-operating with openings in forming pockets of a depth considerably greater than the diameter of either tame or wild oats and adapted to position both varieties endwise to the belt; belt having a myriad of small openings of less diameter than either the tame or wild oats but of a size to receive the small heads found only on the wild variety; and means for driving the belt and drum, whereby belt will pull the wild oats from the openings of the drum and they may be removed from belt.

1,731,672. Grain Door, Warren C. Lantz, Le Roy, Ill. On opposite sides of the car door opening are vertically extending door supporting posts, vertically extending plates fastened to the interior of said posts and having edge portions extending beyond the outer edges of posts and into the door opening, extending edge portions constituting stop flanges and being laterally offset in an outward direction in order to provide vertically extending shoulders, a horizontally disposed intermediate door section hingedly connected at one end with one of said plates, an upper door section hingedly connected at the same end to the same plate, the opposite free end portion of the door sections being swingable against the remote stop flange, and the opposite ends of both of the door sections being engageable with said vertically extending shoulders, a pair of relatively short stop strips fastened to the lower end portions of said flanges and projecting beyond the vertical edges of the flanges, a lower door section hingedly mounted on the lower end portion of the intermediate door section and swingable down against the projecting end portions of the stop strips.

[Continued in column 3, page 609]



Charter of the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corporation

Just like any Wall Street octopus, the organizers of the new Farmers National Grain Corporation employed the Corporation Trust Co. of America to procure its charter under the liberal laws of the State of Delaware, licensing it to commit anything short of murder and robbery.

Salient sections of the charter follow:

Sec. 1. To promote, and provide a medium for, unity of effort by farmers and their associations in the handling and marketing of wheat and other grains; to reduce waste in the marketing of grain and effect economies with reference thereto; and to do anything that is conducive to carrying out the policy of the Congress of the United States of America stated in the Agricultural Marketing Act, approved June 15, 1929 (Public No. 10, 71st Congress). The word grain as used in this certificate shall include all grains and field seeds which the Federal Farm Board hereinafter mentioned shall determine are covered by said words.

Sec. 2. To establish, maintain, and provide facilities in any grain market or elsewhere for efficiently and economically handling and marketing, in any capacity and on any basis that may be agreed upon, wheat and other grains; to prepare, grade, test and mix the same for market; to buy, sell and distribute the same, and to do anything that is conducive to any of said purposes.

Handle Grain for Non-Members.—Sec. 3. To buy grain from its stockholders and others and sell the same, but it shall not deal in grain of non-stockholders to an amount greater in value than such as is handled by it for stockholders.

Sec. 4. To enter into contracts, if deemed advisable, with stockholders or others requiring them to market their grain for a specified period to or thru this corporation; and to act as agent, representative or owner, with reference to wheat or other grain in the handling, preparing for market, and marketing of the same.

To Build Elevators.—Sec. 5. To lease, purchase, or construct storage and other physical facilities for the storing, handling, preparing for market, and marketing of grain, which cannot reasonably be provided through the local or regional co-operative activities of stockholders hereof, such as storage and marketing facilities for grain at diversion or other points and at terminal markets.

Sec. 6. To lend money in keeping with the restrictions and limitations prescribed in said agricultural marketing act to farmer-owned grain elevator associations, grain sales agencies and grain pools which are stockholders hereof, for the purpose of enabling them to construct or acquire by purchase or lease physical facilities for the storing, handling, preparing for market, and marketing of wheat and/or other grains.

Loans to Members Only.—Sec. 7. To lend money to farmer-owned grain elevator associations, grain sales agencies and grain pools which are stockholders hereof to assist them in financing and marketing the grain of their members or stockholders and to enable such associations to make advances to their members or stockholders on grain delivered by them; but no loan shall be made for any of the purposes described in this or the preceding paragraphs, if it is evident that to do so would encourage inefficient and/or undesirable competition among or between co-operative associations, nor shall any such loan be made to any association unless it patronizes and uses the marketing facilities of this corporation.

Propaganda.—Sec. 8. To establish and maintain a department for educational and publicity purposes which shall:

(a) Prepare and disseminate information on agricultural co-operation and matters pertaining thereto; provided that such activity in any territory shall be conducted in harmony with the work of all stockholders of this corporation operating in such territory;

(b) Assemble and distribute information relative to adjusting the production of agricultural products to the prospective demand therefor.

To Audit Accounts of Co-operative Ass'ns.—Sec. 9. To encourage the improvement of business efficiency of ass'ns holding stock herein, by making available to such ass'ns when desired experienced accountants and business analysts, and such information as may be of value in this connection.

Sec. 10. To establish and maintain a research department:

(a) For the purpose of assembling, analyzing and disseminating statistics and other information relative to the supply of agricultural products and the demand for such products and in addition to acquire and interpret data relative to prices;

(b) To analyze and interpret business statistics of members, ass'ns and others.

Sec. 11. To buy, acquire, hold, own, lease, sell and otherwise dispose of and exercise all privileges of ownership over such real or personal property of any character as may be deemed necessary or convenient for the conduct and operation of this corporation.

Sec. 12. To acquire the rights and property and to undertake the whole or any part of the assets and liabilities, of any person, firm, association, or corporation for the purpose of furthering the grain business authorized herein; to pay for the same in cash, the bonds of this company, or otherwise, to hold or in any manner dispose of the whole or any part of the property so purchased, to conduct in any lawful manner the whole or any part of any business so acquired and to exercise all the powers necessary or convenient in and about the conduct and management of such business.

Capital, $10,000,000.—Art. IV. Sec. 1. The total number of shares of stock which this corporation is authorized to issue is 100,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, amounting to $10,000,000.

Sec. 2. When this corporation shall have 30 or more stockholders, no stockholder shall be permitted to own more than one-twentieth of the total outstanding shares of said stock, and the by-laws may provide a lower limitation based upon the volume of grain handled by the subscriber as the minimum or maximum amount to be issued to any subscriber for stock.

Art. V. Sec. 1. The following only and in the manner stated are eligible to subscribe for and hold stock on the basis stated in the by-laws, to-wit: Farmer-owned grain elevator ass'ns, grain sales agencies and grain pools, meeting the conditions of the act of Congress, approved Feb. 18, 1922, entitled an "Act to authorize ass'n of producers of agricultural products" and otherwise found eligible by the board of directors hereof.

Territory in Five Districts.—Sec. 3. The territory within which the stockholders of this corporation are located shall be apportioned into five districts. These districts shall be designated as follows: District No. 1, composed of the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas, and also including the stockholders excepted from the next mentioned district; district No. 2, composed of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Missouri; except that stockholders with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., shall be included in district No. 1; district No. 3, composed of the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana; district No. 4, composed of the states of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho; and district No. 5, composed of the states of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming. Stockholders located in states other than those above named may be included in any of said districts at any time by order of the board of directors and shall have the same privilege and rights as those above specifically included in such districts.

Art. VI. Sec. 1. The number of directors of this corporation shall be 19.

(b) To enter into such agreements, stipulations or arrangements with said Federal Farm Board as may be deemed advisable for obtaining, securing, protecting, safeguarding and insuring the payment of loans made to this corporation by said board.

Dividends Not to Exceed 8 Per Cent.—Art. VII. Sec. 1. This corporation is formed to function on a co-operative basis for the mutual benefit of its stockholders and no dividends shall be paid on the stock hereof in any year in excess of 8 per cent of its par value. Reasonable reserves, as determined by the board of directors, may be set aside from year to year. After setting aside such reserves and after the payment of a fair rate of interest or dividend in any year, the balance of the net earnings or savings of the corporation shall be distributed on a patronage basis. Amounts carried to reserves from business done in any year shall be allocated on the books of the corporation on a patronage basis for that year, or in lieu thereof the books and records of the corporation shall afford a means for doing so at any time so that in the event of dissolution it is deemed advisable that the sole discretion of the board of directors, such reserves for any part thereof may be returned to patrons.

Sec. 8. Without regard to the foregoing, until the sum of paid-up capital and surplus of this corporation equals $20,000,000 every stockholder, on becoming such, thereby authorizes and directs that all net earnings made or savings of every character effected by this corporation, which are distributable to the stockholder as aforesaid, shall first be applied to the payment of any stock subscription of indebtedness owed by it to the corporation and the balance shall be paid in the form of stock; provided, however, that when and after any stockholder shall have acquired and paid for all the stock which may be issued to it under article IV of this certificate of incorporation, any earnings, or savings accrued to it may be paid, in certificates of indebtedness, issued by the corporation, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable annually.

Art. VIII. Sec. 1. This corporation is to have perpetual existence.

Sec. 2. The private property of the stockholders shall not be subject to the payment of corporate debts to any extent whatever.

Sec. 3. As long as this corporation shall be indebted to the Federal Farm Board created under said agricultural marketing act, the general manager and the business policies of this corporation shall be such as are satisfactory to said board.

Patents Granted.

[Continued from facing page]

1,732,376. Discharging Device for Conveyors. Samuel Olsen, Chicago, assignor to Samuel Olsen & Co., Chicago, Ill. A conveyor comprising in combination a pair of endless belts spaced apart, a carrier to travel on the belts, and means between the belts, positioned to raise a portion of the carrier off the belt while the carrier is being discharged transversely from the belts.

1,731,115. Lima Bean Cleaner. Henry Porterfield Taylor, Walkerton, Va. A food cleaning screen comprising a main body portion having parallel corrugations therein for guiding the food over the screen, the corrugations consisting of a plurality of downwardly and inwardly inclined side elements meeting along adjacent upper edges for forming a ridge, the lower edges of the side elements being extended at a steeper angle for connection with a bottom portion thereby forming a trough, elongated openings in the bottom portion through which refuse and waste fragments are allowed to drop after being guided thereto by the inclined side elements and trough.

1,733,314. Seed Treating Apparatus. Curtis M. Phillips, Rudyard, Mont. The apparatus has a container with an opening in its wall, a closure member for the opening swinging outwardly into open position, a receptacle carried by the closure member and extending within the container when the closure member is in closed position, the receptacle having a discharge opening, a member for controlling the flow thru the discharge opening of the receptacle, and means for moving controlling member into closed position when the closure member is in open position and for moving controlling member into open position when the closure member is in closed position.

1,730,556. Grain Cleaner. Carl Louis Callies, Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Canada. The cleaner comprises in combination with a vibratory shoe, a stationary frame mounted inside the shoe, an upper screening unit consisting of a stationary screen, a grate beneath the screen and a pan beneath the grate mounted in the shoe and carried by the stationary framework, a lower screening unit consisting of a movable screen and a movable grate beneath the screen secured to the vibratory shoe, an endless carrier operatively mounted in the shoe adapted to pass over the screens of both screening units, and a grain receiving pan below the lower screening unit for receiving and discharging the treated grain.

1,732,217. Power Operated Grain Door Table. Francis Breest and Otto Hervig, Laurel, Miss. A power operated work clamping table having a fixed abutment and a movable work clamping member, levers connected to the clamping member in the neighborhood of its opposite ends, a shelf beneath the table, a fluid pressure cylinder and its piston on such shelf in the neighborhood of its opposite ends, said pistons being arranged to operate said respective levers, a fluid supply pipe for each cylinder, inlet and exhaust valves for each cylinder, a pair of rocker members arranged to actuate the valves, a treadle arranged to actuate each of said rocker members, and a master bar extending between the treadles.

Grain Carriers

PORT WELLER, ONT.—The first craft was locked thru lock No. 1 to the level above, in the Welland ship canal Nov. 6. A celebration marked the opening of the canal.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The last boats of the Great Lakes Transit Corp. will clear upper lake ports the first few days of December and the last ships will start westbound trips from Lake Erie ports November 30, the transportation company has announced. Some of the canal fleets are leaving New York for the last westbound journey.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Milling in transit privileges on mixed feeds gained thru the efforts of the Northern Pacific Millers Ass'n and others will mean a savings to the mixed feed feeder. The railroads were convinced that corn in car lots from the east could be mixed with oats and barley and shipped as mixed feeds under transit privileges.

EXTENSION of the time for exportation of grain moved under the emergency export freight rates was considered by executives of western lines at a meeting in Chicago. The carriers announced, following the meeting, that no application to eliminate November 15 as the exportation date would be made. Grains shipped during the period of the special rates must be exported by that date to enjoy the low rate.

MINNEAPOLIS SHIPPERS thru special efforts found additional storage space for 9,213,000 bus. of grain during the recent rush of grain to the markets. This was the report of P. J. Coleman before the Regional Advisory Board at Duluth, Minn., October 29. The additional space utilized consisted of 8,360,000 bus. in public and private elevators, 600,000 bus. in temporary ground bins and 253,000 bus. in antiquated box cars.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS, SEED CORN, BEANS, PEAS, ETC.

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

ELLIS DRIER WORKS

Division G. L. M. Corp.

822 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & Santa Fe has ordered 3,500 box cars.

GREAT NORTHERN equipment orders for 1930 include 1,000 box cars and 24 freight locomotives.

BOX CAR storage of grain does not require the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, railway officials have declared. The question of approval by the Commission of the policy of renting unfit box cars to elevators for grain storage has arisen in some quarters. Railroad officials declare that all cars being rented for storage are unfit for other purposes and that the only interest the Commission could take would be one involving a rental giving an adequate return on the investment.

Loading of Cars.

[HARRY R. CLARK, CHIEF INSPECTOR OMAHA GRAIN EXCHANGE, BEFORE NEBRASKA GRAIN DEALERS ASS'N.]

Cars of grain at country points are usually unevenly loaded. By unevenly loaded cars we refer to those cars that are loaded high in the ends and low in the center, or high in the center and low at the ends. Cars loaded in this manner make it hard for us to secure average samples of the grain and are responsible for difference in grades between first and second inspections. Unevenly loaded cars are largely responsible for excessive foreign material and dockage.

Leveling: Shippers can correct this evil by leveling their cars after loading and it isn't as hard a job as it sounds. Take a piece of 16-gauge iron, 6 inches wide and about 18 inches long, make a handle 3 or 4 feet in length. If iron is not available, take a piece of 1-inch board the same dimensions and you will have what is called a car trimmer. If 1-inch board is used, bevel both edges and when fastening the handle on have the sharp edges of the board towards the operator. If the ends of the car are high, pull them towards the center; if the center is high, pull it towards the ends; if the car is full of hills and valleys, fill in the valleys. Do this and it will save you money on numerous cars and assist us in grading your grain properly.

Every elevator in the Omaha market trims each car loaded before the Inspection Department obtains their samples, and some of the large elevators load as high as 75 to 100 cars per day.

Cars should be sealed by elevators and seals applied consecutively. Also, a record should be kept of all seals applied.

Cars should be swept absolutely clean before loading, and care taken in coopering.

We earnestly advise shippers to furnish weights on all cars shipped.

When grain is bulkheaded it is very essential that extreme care be taken in the construction of the bulkhead. Cases are very numerous where flimsy bulkheads are completely broken down and the bulkheaded grains mixed. Never place bulkhead in middle of car. These cases are expensive to the shipper, as usually when grain is bulkheaded one part is of inferior quality.

Would Reduce Export Grain Rates.

The Federal Farm Board has been asked to lend its support to a movement to "correct inequalities" existing between the export rates on wheat and cotton as compared with manufactured products. The request came from Representative Jones of Amarillo, Texas, who was active last winter in congressional battles over freight rates on grain for export. Mr. Jones, in his letter to the Farm Board, says that agitation last winter resulted in temporary reductions but that the reductions were mostly from terminal points and that what is needed is a reduction from producing centers.

In his letter Mr. Jones cites the relation of domestic and export rates on farm implements, iron and steel and fertilizers. He cites the domestic iron and steel rate from Pittsburgh to New York at 34½ cents, compared with an export rate to New York of 20 cents. Fertilizers from St. Louis to Galveston go at 36 cents on the domestic basis and 23 cents on an export basis. The domestic rate on farm implements from Chicago to New Orleans is 73 cents while the rate for the same haul when the product is intended for export to Europe is 41½ cents.

Why the charge for one service should be less than for the other is not clear as the cost to the carriers of rendering the service must be about the same.

Program of Traffic League.

Clyde B. Aitchison, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will address the annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League. The meeting will be held Nov. 20 and 21 at the Palmer House in Chicago. The annual dinner will be held at 6:30 p. m. on the first day at the hotel.

Mr. Aitchison will give his address during the morning session of the first day. His subject will be "The Ass'n of Practitioners Before the Interstate Commerce Commission,—Its Aims and Objects."

Important traffic problems, rates and regulations will be reported upon by various com'ites and discussed during the business sessions.

W. R. Scott, chairman of the bill of lading com'ite, will report on the work and problems of his group. J. S. Brown, acting chairman of the car demurrage and storage com'ite, will report on demurrage rule 1-B—storage rule 1-D.

The classification com'ite report will tell of raising of minima on 42 and 45-ft. cars to 50-ft. basis. William P. Libby is chairman of the com'ite. The report of the legislative com'ite, R. C. Fulbright, chairman, will deal with interest on loss and damage claims and the time for filing loss and damage claims as well as more general topics of interest.

The poster on grain loading and the question of restricting the capacity of box cars to 40 tons will be dealt with by the transportation instrumentalities and car service com'ite of which William H. Perry is chairman.

M. N. Billings, chairman of the weighing com'ite, will report on a national code of weighing rules, tolerance allowance on grain as it applies to assessment of freight charges and the complaint of the Corn Belt Merchants Ass'n.

Charles Orchard, chairman, will give the report of the special com'ite on embargo rules and regulations.

Roads Compelled to Operate Unprofitable Branches.

Because the discontinuance of service would cause a great injury to the communities served, Examiner O. D. Weed has recommended that the petition of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific to abandon a branch line in Bon, Homme County, S. D., be denied. The branch runs from Springfield to Running Water, S. D., a distance of 6.71 miles. The examiner holds that the burden of operation is a slight one on interstate commerce and is of slight cost while the discontinuance of service would be a great injury to the residents and shiping interests of the territory. The Board of Railway Commissioners of South Dakota opposed the petition and was supported in its opposition by residents of the communities served.

Examiner Ralph R. Molster has recommended that the petition of the same road for authority to abandon its line from Babcock to Norway, Wis., be denied without prejudice in order to permit the abandonment if in the future it is shown the communities have other adequate means of transportation. The petition was opposed by the Wisconsin Railway Commission.

Plowing late in the fall and again in early spring, followed by a thoroly cultivated row crop, is the best known method of getting rid of wild garlic on cultivated land. But this process must be continued for three years to clean up the weed, says the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Fairly deep plowing should be started in the fall in time to destroy young late summer plants before they produce new bulbs. The garlic tops must be plowed under completely or they will keep on growing. Wheat receipts, notably those at eastern markets, were graded garlicky in a large percentage of cases this year.

I. C. C. Activities.

In No. 22,756, Follett & Emert, Dewar, Ia., v. C. G. W., the complainant charges an illegal rate on corn to Chicago and asks reparations.

In No. 7876, the L. & N. R. R. asks authority to abandon freight service on the Louisville & Interurban Railway Co. from Louisville, Ky., to Prospect, a distance of 7.7 miles.

In No. 21,401, Southern Flour & Grain Co. v. N. C. & St. L., hay demurrage on shipment from Crow Hickman, Ky., to Atlanta, Ga., was found applicable and not unreasonable.

In No. 21,290, Southern Agriculture Service, Inc., v. L. & A., the complaint was dismissed. The rate on 4 carloads of cottonseed from Matagorda, Miss., to Alexandria, La., was held applicable.

In I. & S. No. 3301, proportional rates on grain products from Illinois junctions to points in central territory, the petition of the respondents for further hearing or leave to take depositions was denied.

In No. 22,694, Beatrice Creamery Co., Chicago, Ill., v. Ann Arbor et al., rates on dried buttermilk in western trunk line and official classification territories are attacked. Establishment of rates and reparations are asked.

In No. 20,879, Fredonia Linseed Oil Co. v. A. & S. et al., Examiner McGrath finds that the rate on flaxseed, not transited, from Missouri points to Fredonia, Kan., was unreasonable to the extent it exceeded 112% of the wheat rates. Reparations are recommended.

In No. 17,000 part 8, the rate structure investigation of cottonseed, cottonseed products and related articles, the petition of Armour & Co. to strike out statements of carriers concerning earnings and to permit evidence by that company concerning earnings of the carriers to be submitted was denied.

Proposals of the Wabash Railway which would increase total charges on grain traffic on its lines to Toledo, Detroit and other points taking the same rates by eliminating the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad as a participating carrier have been ordered suspended until May 30, 1930, pending a hearing.

In No. 22,646, the Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., Kansas City, Kan., complains of rates from Kansas City, Kan., to points in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. The complaint charges that competitors at Atchison, Leavenworth, Omaha and South Omaha are preferred. The petition asks rates for the future and reparations.

In No. 22698, Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., v. Santa Fe et al., the flour company complains against rates on wheat from points in Oklahoma and Texas to Wichita, there milled and shipped to Texas group 3 territory and to Houston and Galveston for export. The complaint charges points in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas are receiving preferred rates.

Reconsideration of rates on the Inland Waterways Corp. and of the Commission's order of April 8 on barge-rail rates to New Orleans, thru route and joint rates, has been denied. The Galveston, Tex., Chamber of Commerce, Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade and the Texas City, Tex., Board of Trade had petitioned for the reconsideration.

In No. 21,732, Nye Jenks Grain Co. v. C. B. & Q., reparations of $11.70 with interest has been awarded upon 2 cars of corn from Omaha to El Paso, Tex., reconsigned to Los Angeles and later reconsigned to Oakland, Calif. Charges of $5.75 per car for the second reconsignment in addition to full local rates to and from Los Angeles was found by the commission to be unreasonable.

In No. 21,545, the complaint of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. against the Alton & Southern on the rates on cottonseed hull shavings from Little Rock, Ark., to Melrose Park, Ill., was dismissed. The Commission held that the rate charged from March 5 to Dec. 18, 1926, was not applicable, that the applicable rate could not be determined from the record as the matter was one of tariff interpretation.

Suspension of that part of the emergency export tariff requiring that grain must be moved in export before Nov. 15 in order to benefit from the rate has been asked of the Commission by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Galveston. The fixing of the limitation, the petitioners declare, constitutes discrimination and violates a long established custom in handling export grain and flour thru the Gulf. The petition also points to the large amount of grain moving down the government barge line to New Orleans which will not be subject to such limitation.

In Ex Porte No. 96, thru rates and joint rates, inland waterways and other carriers, the effective date of the order of April 8 has been postponed from Nov. 25 to Feb. 24 in order to give the barge and railroad lines more time to figure routes. The barge lines had asked the Commission for permission to negotiate with all lines on circuitous routes, and since railroads did not object the petition was granted.

In I. & S. No. 3247, the Baltimore & Ohio's proposed cancellation of transit at certain western points when originating beyond at points on connecting lines and destined to points on or reached via the Pennsylvania except on the Cumberland Valley division of the Pennsylvania from Shippenburg, Pa., to Martinsburg, W. Va., the suspended schedules were ordered cancelled. Other transit restrictions proposed by the road also were ordered cancelled.

In No. 19,128, Chris Thompson v. the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Commission disclaims jurisdiction as to rates charged by carriers for feeding livestock held at feeding points for fattening. The complaint also involved the war-time railroad administration as the test came on sheep held early in 1920 at Montgomery, Ill., for fattening. The sheep were on a thru B/L providing for a stop for fattening at the feeding point. The Commission held the feeding of livestock for fattening purposes had nothing to do with transportation as defined in the transportation act granting power to the Commission.

In No. 15,026, Oklahoma Millers League v. Alabama & Mississippi et al., Examiner Brown recommends reparations be awarded on shipments of grain and grain products from Aug. 25, 1924, to June 24, 1928. Previous reports were made on the case. The examiner recommends that rates on grain and grain products from Oklahoma to destinations in Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, including destinations on the west bank of that stream and to Mississippi River crossings on west bank of that stream be found unreasonable to the extent they exceed rates now in effect. The first hearing was held Nov. 8, 1923, and reparations are recommended because shippers were "deprived of reasonable rates over an unusually long period."

In No. 17,390, Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc., v. Southern, the Commission held that rates between the ports of New Orleans and Mobile, Ala., and interior points in southeastern territory to the Pacific coast are not unreasonable. The complainant, described by the Commission as a "free lance intercoastal shipping company which does not submit to the Commission," charged that rates by the carriers were preferred and were such that they took intercoastal business which should ordinarily be sent thru the Panama Canal.

In No. 21,056, Beacon Milling Co., Inc., v. New York Central, the Commission has directed the carrier to establish the central territory transit rule on mixed feed ingredients at Cayuga, N. Y., by Dec. 30. The complainant buys grain, grain products and grain by-products in central, western and southern territories, manufactures the feed and ships to points in New England. Central territory rates on grain by-products are lower than on grain products, but from gateways like Chicago and Milwaukee, from which the company receives much of its raw materials, the grain products rates are lower than grain by-products, thus giving western competitors an advantage. Under the new order the milling company will enjoy transit rates on a basis equal to central territory mills.

India is likely to import 12 million bus. of wheat before next harvest as farmers are holding back grain due to flood damage, reports Broomhall. Some of this quantity will naturally be furnished by Australia after the first of the year and it is possible that the American northwest will be able to furnish some quantities from the Pacific Coast.

Deduction certificates totaling $13,808,805 are now being issued by the Saskatchewan Wheat pool. Of this total $8,875,484 represent elevator deductions and $4,933,320 are in commercial reserves. The deductions are for the first contract period and the elevator certificates draw interest at 6% and the reserve certificates 5 per cent. The certificates are secured by pool surplus assets valued on July 31, 1928, at $14,624,638.

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Field Seeds

COLUMBUS, O.—A four-story brick building has been purchased by the Livingston Seed Co.

FERGUS FALLS, MINN.—The McLine Seed & Feed store was damaged by fire October 28.

DAVENPORT, IA.—Standard Seed Co., Des Moines, has located a distributing house for field seeds here.

REDMOND, ORE.—The rush of the clover seed business has caused the Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. to lease another warehouse.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Lloyd Keenan has become associated with the Warren-Teed Seed Co. as advertising and sales promotion manager.

CAMDEN, IND.—The Soy Seed Co. has increased its storage capacity and installed a new scale. The company deals extensively in soy bean seed.

MT. VERNON, IND.—Po-Se-Co has been selected as the brand name for the products of the Posey Seed & Feed Co. The firm conducted a contest to select a name.

OTTAWA, ONT.—A registered seed plant, including a large elevator, will be erected in Winnipeg next year, W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture has announced.

SIOUX CITY, IA.—The experimental ear corn drying plant, a part of the recently completed Wertz Seed Co. establishment built by the Younglove Engineering Co. is working satisfactorily.

CRAWFORD, NEB.—A warehouse with modern cleaning equipment has been completed here for the Northwest Nebraska Alfalfa Seed Ass'n. The ass'n is composed of farmers of two counties. Last year the group handled seven cars of seed.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Vaughan Milling Co. will establish a wholesale seed and flour business in a recently purchased 4-story building here. S. J. Vaughan of Hustonville and J. D. Vaughan of West Point, Miss., have consolidated their businesses at this place.

OGDEN, UTAH.—State seed certifying authorities of Utah, Idaho and Montana are co-operating in an effort to prevent the sale of any unreliable affidavit alfalfa seed. Montana will produce 2,000,000 lbs. of genuine certified seed this year, Waldo Kidder, state agronomist, estimates.

MILES CITY, MONT.—An alfalfa seed buying station has been established here by the Peppard Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo. J. W. Nicholson has been here getting the business started, but Frank E. Wells will be in charge. The company has obtained a building along the Milwaukee tracks.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Agricultural agents of railroads have approved the plans and pledged suport to the movement of the Missouri-Illinois Soft Wheat Crop Improvement District. J. L. Grigg, Sparta, Ill., appeared before the Central Freight Ass'n Com'ite at its recent meeting here and told of the work.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mixed durum brot discounts of $1,500,000 in the Northwest this year, says the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n. During the past 5 years 34.32% of the durum received at Duluth, Minneapolis and Superior has graded mixed and such grain is penalized approximately 4c a bu., the Ass'n points out.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—All seed, feed and fertilizer dealers of Chippewa county will meet here Nov. 29 to hear specialists of Michigan State College talk on modern farm sales methods. Problems of the farm in using products sold by dealers will be discussed in order that dealers will be in a position to aid farmers in the selection and use of the products.

WHITE CLOVER seed movement slowed down somewhat during the four weeks ended October 22. The U. S. Buro of Agricultural Economics estimates that about 70% of the Wisconsin crop has been sold by growers up to that date. This movement was about the same as that of a year ago. Late reports indicate that quality for the most part will be only fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Movement of red and alsike clover seed was slow during the two weeks ended October 22. About 25% of the red clover and 40% of the alsike clover seed had been sold by growers up to that date. Thus far movement for both kinds has lagged behind that of last year, when about 40% of the red clover and 55% of the alsike clover had been sold. The new crops have also moved more slowly than those of two and three years ago.

WAHPETON, N. D.—The Holthusen Brothers' seed elevator, loaded to capacity with sweet clover seed and some buckwheat and millet, burned October 22 with a loss of $30,000. The plant, purchased this year from the Richland Farm Management Seed Co., was filled to a point where shovels had been used in piling up grain. The cause has not been determined. Managers of the plant declared the seed was not heating. The loss exceeds the insurance by several thousand dollars. Some of the seed was salvaged for screenings, heat having destroyed the germination qualities.

A. W. MILLER, peddler of "Herbae Mira," a "wonder" grass seed which he sold at $1 a lb. but which was nothing more than meadow fescue and rye seed, has jumped his bond in Utah where he is facing charges brot by state officials and persons who were stung. Miller's bondsmen have been granted "a reasonable time" to produce the defendant before the bond is forfeited. Miller has been reported as operating in Colorado.

URBANA, ILL.—Illini, a variety of soybean developed at the University of Illinois Experimental Station here, is reported as outyielding the best performers at the experiment farm. The variety is reported very popular with farmers because of the high yield, earliness, erectness, ability to hold seeds well, ease of harvesting and threshing and excellent quality of seeds. Some farmers using the seed have reported yields as high as 44 bu. per acre for last year. The variety is described in a bulletin issued by the University Experiment Station.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Pure seed and the building up of soils are urged by H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n as means of eliminating the loss incurred in the lower grades. Pointing out that southwestern wheat usually is of high quality, Mr. Bainer says there is still room for improvement. Official records show that 85% of the last 5 crops graded No. 3 or better but 17% of the crops were smutty and 2% to 5% mixed with rye. It is the smut and mixture losses that Mr. Bainer declares should be eliminated at once.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The elevator, including the cleaning plant, and one warehouse of the Minneapolis Seed Co., burned October 25 with a loss estimated at $50,000 in seeds and $40,000 in facilities. The blaze was discovered by a watchman but it had gained such headway that firemen were forced to confine their efforts to preventing the fire from spreading to other buildings. Six box cars on the siding caught fire but this blaze was extinguished after the cars had been hauled away. L. L. McCulloch, an official of the firm which is a subsidiary of the Cargill Elevator Co., stated that the blaze will seriously inconvenience the company as it came just as the firm is accumulating supplies and all facilities were needed to handle them. The company will be able to operate on a limited capacity and will be able to meet all contract obligations, he stated. Seeds stored in other warehouses were damaged by the great amounts of water poured into the blazing structure. The elevator was a frame structure covered with metal. The metal covering aided firemen in saving surrounding buildings and a group of residences in the vicinity.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.
Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Kellogg Seed Co., John L., field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LIMA, OHIO.
Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Mitchelhill Seed Co., wholesale fields seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Corneli Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Seed Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October as compared with October, 1928, in bushels where not otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts 1929	Receipts 1928	Shipments 1929	Shipments 1928
SORGHUMS.				
Cincinnati	*	1,400	*	*
New Orleans (cars)	5	2	*	*
TIMOTHY.				
Chicago (lbs.)	2,026,000	3,164,000	2,321,000	1,815,000
Milwaukee "lbs."	333,750	625,240	100,380	104,800
FLAXSEED.				
Chicago	271,000	259,000	1,000	1,000
Duluth	1,493,037	3,154,067	1,319,428	1,779,514
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Arthur	227,084	449,504	127,670	385,240
Milwaukee	44,320	144,430	1,430	2,860
Minneapolis	1,759,230	3,689,920	444,690	822,820
Sioux City	10,000	85,000	*	*
Superior	774,919	1,396,475	754,654	544,856
CLOVER.				
Chicago (lbs.)	1,883,000	3,125,000	493,000	865,000
Milwaukee	347,270	2,048,884	209,905	662,626
New York (bags)	1,500	*	6,226	*
KAFIR AND MILO MAIZE.				
Hutchinson (cars)	76	82	*	*
Kansas City	181,500	236,500	163,000	124,000
St. Louis	38,400	46,800	37,200	27,600

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—Christian County is taking a leading position in growing of Lespedeza seed for the market. The quality of the seed grown in the county is equal to the best known, according to W. E. Wiedburg, county agricultural agt. About 200,000 lbs. of the improved types of Lespedeza seed were grown and harvested in this section this year and will sell for about $60,000.—W. B. C.

A TAG EIGHT inches long, cut the shape of a foot and printed in black ink has been adopted by the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n for use on Blackfoot brand certified Grimm alfalfa seed. A space is provided in the center of the black tag for the label and inspection certificate. The slogan, "A Step in Advance, Use Blackfoot Brand," has been adopted.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Production of millet seed in the United States is expected to be about 25% smaller than last year, according to the U. S. Buro of Agricultural Economics. Smaller production is due mainly to lower yields per acre. Dry weather prevailed during the growing period in some of the principal producing districts including the Dakotas, Kansas and Colorado. Acreage fell off in some districts but was maintained or increased in others. Apparently a smaller proportion of the crop this year was cut for hay than a year ago.

ATTEMPTS to develop a strain of winter wheat suitable to the northern portion of the Great Plains area are giving results that are encouraging. Hard red winter wheats now occupy about 41% of the total acreage and when not injured by winter weather the winter wheat is more productive than spring wheat. The work, being done by the U. S. Dept. ot Agriculture, was started in 1920. Hardy soft wheats were crossed with high quality hard wheats. It was shown that hardiness is inherited but the character is complex and controlled by many genetic factors and the difficulty of controlling test conditions also added to the task. That the characters of winter hardiness and late maturity are associated appears from the tests. The most promising strains have been increased to plot experiments at Dickinson, N. D., and at Havre and Moccasin, Mont. From one year's results they appear to have promise for winter hardiness, high yields and good milling and baking qualities. Results of the tests are told in Technical Bulletin No. 136 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents.

New Seed Trademarks.

ATLANTIC SEED CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa., filed trade mark Serial No. 288,266, the words, BENT-A-LAWN, to describe field seeds, grass-seed mixtures and lawn-grass-seed mixtures.

THE TILLINGHAST SEED CO., La Conner, Wash., filed trade mark Serial No. 278,107, a design of a shield with the words, The Tillinghast Seed Co., the word SEED (in smaller shield) and Skagit Brand below the smaller shield. The larger shield is imposed on a circle with the area around the larger shield shaded. The trade mark is to describe various field seeds.

Storage on the farm under the certificate plan has a stronger appeal to the grain growers of North Dakota than in Illinois and Iowa where the same law is in effect. While the law is a dead letter from disuse in these states, the farmers of North Dakota have applied for certificates in nearly 900 instances, the thought being to obtain a loan on the certificate. In Mountrail County alone, 101 applications were filed, covering 229,000 bus. of grain, and the total is over 1,200,000 bus.

Instruction in Seed Analysis.

Instruction in farm seed analysis is being offered seedsmen and others interested by the Division of Plant Industry of the Illinois Dept. of Agriculture during November and December. The course includes instructions in state seed regulations and their application.

Any resident of the state may attend without cost, a week being considered the average time which will be spent at the laboratory at 206½ East Monroe street, Springfield.

Phil S. Haner, superintendent of the division, also has announced that inspectors are available for meetings of farm groups and others thruout the state who might care to arrange for a day's session. The inspectors will analyze samples furnished at such meetings.

One-third of Alfalfa Seed Crop Moved.

Movement of alfalfa seed has been somewhat slower than last year when the crop was comparatively small and prices were at the highest point in eight years. The U. S. Buro of Agricultural Economics estimates that 30% to 35% of the crop has been sold by growers up to October 15 compared with 60% last year and 30% two years ago. In general, growers sold less freely than last year. The most rapid movement took place in eatsern New Mexico and southern California and the slowest in Utah.

The largest crop in Montana has moved slightly faster than the smaller one of last year, about 35% having left growers' hands by Oct. 15. Threshing was earlier than last year. Prices to growers averaged mostly $17 to $18.50. The quality was reported as fair to very good. Reports indicated good or very good quality from the first cutting but only fair from the second cutting on account of frost.

Red Oat Varieties.

The three rather definite groups of red oat varieties now grown in the spring seeding district are discussed in Farmers Bulletin No. 1583, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, a treatise on the raising of that crop.

The varieties are the Red Rustproof and its related strains such as Ferguson No. 71 and Texas Red; Fulghum and related strains such as Kanota and Frazier; and Burt.

Formerly Red Rustproof was the leading Spring-sown red oat with Burt second but at the present time Fulghum occupies almost as much acreage as the other two varieties combined. The Burt oat has lost favor very rapidly, Fulghum being better adapted to most of the territory where Burt formerly was grown. Fulghum generally outyields Burt but it is the greater uniformity and better quality of the grain of the former that has been responsible for the great shift.

The Red Rustproof is larger and later maturing than either Burt or Fulghum. Fulghum and Burt are both very early and the former especially is adapted to the northern part of the red oat area.

The treatise points out the necessity of clean seed, treated against smut. Oats seed ordinarily should be screened or run thru a fanning mill. This removes the light oats, which probably would not germinate, and much of the dirt trash and weed seed.

Missouri Seedsmen Meet.

Enforcement of the state seed law, weed control and the betterment of agricultural conditions generally were the principal topics before the convention of the Missouri State Seedmen's Ass'n meeting at Columbia, Mo., Oct. 23 and 24.

Jewell Mayes, sec'y of the Missouri Board of Agriculture and member of the Missouri Experiment Station attended the sessions.

Officers elected are: Pres., L. H. Archias, Sedalia; vice pres., Ed. F. Mangelsdorf, St. Louis, and sec'y-treas., R. A. Edwards, Kansas City.

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Fire Prevention in Country Elevators

[Address by Carl H. Brasee, of Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., before Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n at Lincoln.]

Last year there was over $500,000,000 worth of property destroyed by fire and 15,000 lives lost. It is difficult to comprehend that such a vast sum of money is wasted in fire losses in this country. The fire waste for a period of sixteen months would pay for the two largest engineering operations contemplated by the United States government, namely, the improvement of the Mississippi Valley and the construction of the Deep Water Canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. Fire stands third as a cause of accidental deaths in the United States.

In Nebraska in the past five years 72 elevators have burned, with a total loss of $582,741. The cause of 69% of these fires was unknown. If the present loss ratio in the state of Nebraska continues on mills and elevators it will ultimately mean a higher insurance cost on this class of business, as it makes no difference whether insured in a mutual or stock company, the cost of insurance depends principally upon the loss ratio. If the rate is not sufficient to produce a premium income to pay the losses and expenses, either the rate must be increased or the loss ratio reduced. The high loss ratio on elevators in this state has no excuse, for with a little cooperation on the part of the elevator owner, a good many of these fires could be eliminated.

Lightning losses out of our Omaha office in 1925 were approximately $80,000. After this disastrous experience we immediately started a campaign in an effort to get all elevators in our territory rodded. First, we got the credit for lightning protection increased 150%. We have had excellent co-operation from our policyholders along this line, and over 90% of the elevators carried by our office are properly protected against this hazard. The lightning losses dropped from $80,000 to $40,000 in 1926; $15,000 in 1927, and $1,000 in 1928. This example alone ought to be proof in itself that the loss ratio can be reduced with the co-operation of the policyholders.

With electric power fast replacing the gasoline engines, electrical losses increased very materially. A good many of these losses were charged directly to the open. three-phase and single-phase motors. A com'ite was appointed by the various insurance companies, who went to the motor manufacturers, and after a hard fought battle, convinced them of the need of proper protective devices and the enclosed type of motor for grain elevators and mills.

Ventilated Motors.—At first we were only able to get one manufacturer to build the enclosed, pipe ventilated, three-phase motor. There still remained the most hazardous motor of them all, the spark-throwing single-phase motor which all insurance men dreaded to see installed in a risk in which they were insuring. At the present time nearly all motor manufacturers build the fully enclosed, fan-cooled, both single-phase and three-phase motors, and these can be obtained in three-phase as large as 60 hp., and in the single-phase as large as 15 hp. Due to the fast fading away of direct current, the manufacturers refused to stock the fully enclosed, direct-current motor, but they have consented to build them upon special request.

Wiring.—Altho we had succeeded in getting the enclosed type of motor, we found it exceedingly hard to get proper wiring installations. The small town inexperienced electrician was our worst enemy, as 95% of the installations made by this class of electrician were unsafe. Therefore, everyone should consult his insurance company before installing electric power, obtain electrical specifications from them, and purchase the enclosed type of motor. Put these specifications in the hands of a competent electrician with instructions that he is to follow them in every detail. Before the job is accepted request a representative of the insurance company to call and inspect the installation before final settlement is made. If this method is followed, we will succeed in getting better electrical installations and reduce the electrical fires in the same proportion that we have lightning losses.

Hot Boxes.—In checking over our loss statistics we find that 36% of the losses are unknown. These unknown losses cost 64% of the total amount paid, and a good many of these unknown fires have been traced to bearings. One of the largest losses in the state of Nebraska this year was caused by a hot box in the cupola. This hazard can be eliminated to a great extent by the installation of anti-friction bearings. They not only eliminate the fire hazard, but reduce power consumption, maintenance cost and save labor. Wherever these bearings have been installed, the owner has been more than pleased. Last year one elevator contractor in the southwestern territory sold over 1,000 pairs of these bearings. The big industries have seen the benefits of anti-friction bearings and are installing them in their plants. Just recently a railroad company equipped its best passenger trains and Pullmans with anti-friction bearings. We strongly urge that when making repairs and installing new equipment, that plain be replaced with anti-friction bearings.

Grinding Mill Hazard.—Diversified farming has greatiy affected the elevators in a good many sections. Grinding equipment is being installed in elevators. The installation of attrition or hammer mills has introduced a very serious fire and explosion hazard. The largest loss paid by our company last year was due to an explosion in a mill, which was followed by a fire. Had this mill had proper protection ahead of it, no doubt this fire would have been prevented.

A recent explosion in a modern elevator nearly cost the lives of the foreman and elevator man, while a customer on the wagon scales outside of the office was injured. The building was badly damaged by the explosion.

Magnetic separators designed by the Dings Magnetic Separator Co. and the Stearns Magnetic Separator Co. can be used either on hammer or attrition mills for the removing of metal. The automatic syphon feeder and grain cleaner has been developed by the Hesse Manufacturing Co. for use on hammer mills only. This manufacturer maintains that this will furnish 98% clean grain. In addition to removing metal, glass, dirt and stones, it also regulates the flow of the grain so that at no time is the motor overloaded. This feeder is very efficient, and in a recent demonstration the operator tossed his watch into the grain while the mill was in operation, and after he had ceased grinding, removed his watch from the trap. This feeder and grain cleaner is approved by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, and is one of the best we have seen on the market.

Get in touch with the insurance company before making the installation of hammer and attrition mill, with a request to furnish specifications for the installations of these mills, as it is very essential that the wiring be of the proper size, the transformer large enough and properly located. Sufficient power is another important factor. It has been called to our attention that large enough motors are not purchased for the average mill installation. We are sure that if our suggestions along this line are followed we can reduce fires in these mills.

Shingle Roofs.—No elevator contractor would think of putting on a shingle roof on new construction, but there still are a good many shingle roof elevators. Just two weeks ago an elevator not far from this city was destroyed and the cause was a railroad spark on the roof. Those who have shingle roofs should make plans for the immediate removal of this hazard, which will exist as long as the shingle roof is in existence. The saving in insurance rate will soon pay for the new roof, and it may save the operator from being put out of business.

The stove and poorly built chimney are very serious hazards which destroy two or three elevators every year. This hazard can easily be controlled if you would build your chimney according to the specifications furnished by the insurance company.

Good housekeeping tends not only to prevent fire, but will in event of fire greatly increase the chance of early discovery and will retard its rapid spread. Consequently, a clean and well-kept plant, with systematic and regular inspection, is more safe from a destructive fire than one which is dirty and where no one cares.

Every fire, during the first few minutes of its life, may quickly and easily be put out if you have the right kind of fire fighting equipment available and correctly placed. We have found that the water barrel is a very effective fire fighting weapon. For motor fires you should use a tetrachloride of carbon extinguisher, and it is a good idea to have one of these located in the driveway. In 1928 water barrel and buckets and fire extinguishers saved our company $467,700. Get the fire in the first five minutes and you may save a year's profit.

FIRE

can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.

The mere fact that fire insurance is carried on the property does not mean that owner's responsibility is discharged. It is up to every individual to conserve wealth, promote safety and cut down all preventable fire losses. At least 75% of all fires are preventable.

After a small fire in the elevator, by all means do not go home that evening without employing a competent watchman. This past year three elevators have burned to the ground where a fire occurred in the afternoon and was supposed to have been extinguished. No watchman was left, and at midnight the fire broke out and the property was totally destroyed. This wasteful destruction of property could easily have been eliminated had a little more caution been taken.

One week a year is set aside as fire prevention week. Fire prevention week in itself is an excellent move, but one week of fire prevention will produce very little effect on reducing the fire loss for the entire year. To be effective, fire prevention must be practiced all the year round. Many property owners are indifferent to this subject and feel that in the event of loss the insurance company will pay the bill. The sooner they can be made to realize this is not the case, but that the insurance company is simply the collector and distributor of the fire loss, and that in the end the owner will pay the loss plus the cost of collecting and distributing, the sooner we will be able to make a substantial reduction in the fire losses.

One of the best ways the elevator men of this state and members of this Ass'n can reduce the loss ratio on elevators is to practice fire prevention every day. Instruct foremen never to leave the elevator at night without carefully inspecting before closing. Following this method will eliminate a great number of unknown fires which are burning the Nebraska elevators, and reduce the heavy loss ratio that the state has suffered within the past five years.

Smut Persists in Northwest Wheat.

Smut has again levied a heavy tax on the Central Northwest wheat crop, reports H. R. Sumner, executive sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n. Mr. Sumner estimates that 14 per cent of the arrivals this year at Minnesota were graded smutty and took docks of from 2c to 14c because of the smut. This figure is about the same as the percentage of smutty wheat received last year.

Mr. Sumner reports that farmers, grain men and millers have been confronted with large losses since 1925 when 16% of the crop graded smutty.

"We are perplexed to find so much smutty grain when we consider the hundreds of meetings held by county agents, the many warnings given by state agricultural workers, the tons of literature distributed to farmers and the splendid news articles carried by the newspapers," says a statement by Mr. Sumner. "A special study of the reasons for failure to eliminate smut is being made by authorities of the state and federal governments and our Ass'n. Perhaps this investigation will throw light on the subject."

Smutty wheat cannot be used for the manufacture of flour until it has undergone a special and expensive process of washing and scouring. This process is the reason for the discounts at terminal markets suffered by smutty wheat.

Grinding barley for pigs increases its feeding value by about 25 per cent, but soaking it does very little good. A saving of 15 to 20 per cent can be made by grinding wheat for hogs. The wheat should be ground coarsely or rolled. Soaking wheat is a poor substitute for grinding.

Spanish consumption of domestic wheat is aided by the governmental decree requiring that all wheat for flour be at least 75% of domestic origin. The proportion required heretofore has been 50 per cent.

Insurance Notes.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A decision is expected from the federal court Nov. 14 whether an assessment will be made against the policyholders of the defunct Integrity Mutual Casualty Co., in which many millers and grain dealers held indemnity. When first organized its name was Millers Mutual Casualty Co., and J. C. Adderly was sec'y during its rise and fall.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

PERSONAL INJURY.—Employee of grain elevator, engaged in constructing hopper for new plant at time of injury, *held* not engaged in "usual" business of employes, since employer was not engaged in building elevators or hoppers, but in business of grain and groceries.—*M. W. Morse v. New Amsterdam Casualty Co. U. S. District Court, Texas.* 30 *Fed.* (2*d*) 974.

CONSIGNOR'S LIABILITY FOR FREIGHT.—Tho consignor is ordinarily primarily liable for payment of freight, he is not liable where agent of initial carrier, who was agent for all connecting carriers, under Rev. St. 1925, art. 905, made contract for shipment of freight, agreeing to look to consignee alone to pay freight charges.—*G., H. & S. A. Ry. Co. v. American Salvage & Supply Co. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 15 *S. W.* (2*d*) 25.

CROP MORTGAGE SUPERIOR TO LANDLORD'S LIEN.—Where tenant agreed to give landlord chattel mortgage on stock, tools, and crops sold to tenant, but defendant, furnishing money, had no knowledge of facts entitling landlord to lien at time when it took mortgage for money loaned, defendant's chattel mortgage was superior to any lien or mortgage of landlord.—*Page v. Riggins. Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri.* 20 *S. W.* (2*d*) 164.

PRIVATE CITIZEN CAN COMPETE WITH PUBLIC WEIGHER.—Private citizen could engage in occupation as public weigher as defined by Rev. St. 1925, art. 5680, notwithstanding fact that there was a duly elected and qualified public weigher within the precinct, since article 5703, making it unlawful for any factor, commission merchant, or other persons to employ other than a public weigher in city or precinct having public weigher duly qualified, applies only to factors and commission merchants or other persons engaged in like business, and does not apply to private individuals.—*McGraw v. Sewell. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 20 *S. W.* (2*d*) 235.

LIABILITY OF WAREHOUSEMAN FOR FIRE.—Provision in cotton storage receipt requiring redelivery, "act of Providence or fire damage excepted," *held* not to exempt liability for fire loss caused or contributed to by warehouseman's negligence. In suit against warehouseman for value of cotton destroyed by fire, evidence *held* to support finding that warehouseman's night watchman, after discovering fire, did not exercise ordinary care in using means and facilities at hand in attempting to extinguish fire, and that such failure proximately caused destruction of his cotton.—*Exporters & Traders Compress & Warehouse Co. v. Shaw. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 20 *S. W.* (2*d*) 248.

COMMISSION MERCHANT'S BOND.—In this, a suit against the surety on a statutory bond given by a grain commission merchant, the evidence amply sustained the findings of the trial court, and the conclusions of law of necessity followed. The complaint stated a cause of action. The indemnity bond here involved is governed by the same rules of construction as are ordinary life and fire insurance policies. Neither the bond nor the statute required instructions from the shipper as contended by defendant. The provisions of Gen. St. 1923, § 6202, relative to the filing by the shipper of an affidavit with the railroad and warehouse commission are directory and not mandatory; suit may be instituted on the bond without such filing.—*Kramer Equity Elevator v. Indemnity Ins. Co. of N. A. Supreme Court of Minnesota.* 226 *N. W.* 396.

CONVERSION OF GRAIN.—Plaintiff brought suit against one defendant, alleging that he had sold and delivered to the defendant a given quantity of oats of the reasonable market value and agreed price of a sum stated, and sought recovery of that sum. The court held that the action was one on express contract and rendered judgment for the defendant on the ground that plaintiff had failed to prove the sale alleged in the complaint. *Held,* that the judgment so rendered is not a bar or estoppel to a subsequent action by plaintiff against the defendant in the former action and another, to recover damages for the conversion of the same oats and proceeds thereof.—*Ross v. Amiret Farmers Elevator Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota.* 226 *N. W.* 417.

Buyer from Terminal Dealer Enitled to Inspection Certificate.

H. W. DeVore & Co., Toledo, O., plaintiffs, v. Emmons A. Ball, Batavia, N. Y., defendant, before Arbitration Com'ite No. 3 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of F. J. Schonhart, O. P. Hall and Carl J. B. Currie.

This dispute arises over a sale by plaintiffs to defendants on Feb. 25, 1929, of 5,000 bus. of 36 lb. test No. 3 white oats at 58¾, Syracuse rates. The buyer furnished shipping instructions on two cars 1,500 bus. each which the seller shipped from an interior non-inspection point, hence no certificates of inspection accompanied the papers. The buyer protested stating the delivery was improper because no Toledo inspection certificates were furnished and in consequence on Saturday, March 23, 1929, wrote the sellers instructing that the balance of the contract not shipped (2,000 bus.) be cancelled. On that same date and after the close of the market the evidence shows the plaintiffs offered oats of the same specification at 58c Syracuse rates. The sellers, however, did not arrange the cancellation until March 27, 1929.

It is the opinion of this com'ite that the buyer's protest was sustained by Rule 25 of this ass'n's trade rules in that the buyer might expect to get delivery, from Toledo and Toledo inspections. This com'ite also assumes that the buyer's letter of Mar. 23 was reecived by the sellers on Monday morning, Mar. 25, and therefore, the sellers should have arranged cancellation on that date. The com'ite also assumes that the sellers' offer of the same type of oats at 58 cents Syracuse was a fair price and that cancellation should have been made on that basis. This price would have fixed a loss of ¾c per bushel or $15.00 plus carrying charges for 18 days at 1/30c per bushel per day amounting to $12.00 or a total of $27 and we, therefore, find for the plaintiff for this amount, $27.

Owing to the exigencies of this particular case wherein the defendant offered voluntary settlement to the plaintiffs and in further consideration of the findings of this com'ite that the plaintiffs are entitled to only such approximate amount as offered by the defendant; therefore no further expense should be assessed against the defendant other than the actual award. Therefore, we assess the cost of this arbitration case against the plaintiff.

Tankage at this season of the year should be purchasable at better prices than a little later when quickening demand increases the price.

GRAIN CLAIMS BUREAU, Inc.
Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Examination of account sales returns, shipping dates, and amount of grain actually loaded, frequently uncovers legitimate freight claims that you do not realize are collectable. Work done on percentage basis only. No saving, no charge. The recommendations of our clients prove this service to be of value.

W. S. BRAUDT,
Auditor, Champaign, Illinois

Buying in Must Be Prompt.

Delay in closing out a repudiated trade cost the Enid Milling Co., Enid, Okla., $600, the Appeals Com'ite of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of W. W. Manning, Jno. E. Green, Geo. E. Booth, Mark Steele, and C. D. Sturtevant, having cut the award of Arbitration Com'ite No. 1 from $700 to $100. The Appeals Com'ite said:

We agree with the decision of Arbitration Com'ite No. 1 that the Continental Export Company, of St. Louis, Mo., made a valid binding contract on July 5, 1928, to buy 10,000 bus. of No. 2 hard wheat from the Enid Milling Co. at $1.39¾ basis Galveston export rate.

That the Continental Export Co. refused to fulfill the terms of this contract, and thereby made themselves liable to the Enid Milling Co. for damages.

We believe that Arbitration Com'ite No. 1 was justified, based upon evidence submitted to them, in assessing these damages at seven cents a bushel, or $700, but based upon new evidence submitted to the Appeals Com'ite we find these damages should be one cent a bushel, or $100 for the following reasons:

It is the duty of the seller, when he is first definitely advised that the buyer will not accept the grain as per the alleged contract, to immediately resell it and thus establish his loss. The recovery in this case, therefore, depends upon when that advice was received by the seller.

Affidavit of Mr. Young Davitte attached to the appeal papers of the Continental Export Co. definitely states that he personally notified the Enid Milling Co. on the afternoon of July 5, 1928 (the date of the contract), and again on July 6, 1928, that the Continental Export Co. "took the position they had no contract with the Enid Milling Co. on this particular 10,000 bus. of wheat."

The Enid Milling Co. in their answer to the above, in effect admit this notice was received, but claim Mr. Davitte told them that the contract was valid and binding, and that he was sending out confirmation.

It seems clear to the Appeals Com'ite, therefore, that the Enid Milling Co. did actually know on the afternoon of July 5, or at the latest on July 6, that the Continental Export Co. refused to fulfill their contract, and that it was, therefore, the duty of the Enid Milling Co. to at once protect themselves by reselling the wheat. From the evidence submitted we find the Enid Milling Co. could have sold this wheat for $1.38¾, or a loss of one cent a bushel, on the afternoon of July 5; after they received notice from the Continental Export Co. The futures market on July 6 was at one time higher than the close of the market on July 5, but no evidence was submitted to show the basis of export bids upon that date. The Com'ite, therefore, believes the damages should be assessed on the basis of one cent a bushel, or the amount of loss which would have been sustained had the Enid Milling Co. resold the wheat at $1.38¾.

The statement of Mr. Young Davitte, the broker, to the Enid Milling Co. that the contract was valid is not binding upon the Continental Export Co.

A broker is not the agent of either buyer or seller in the legal sense of the term; he is an intermediary whose powers are limited to binding his principals "In accordance with their instructions," and any statement made, or any contract entered into by a broker which is not in accordance with his instructions is not binding upon his principals.

In this case, from the evidence submitted, the broker acted exactly contrary to the instructions of his principal, the Continental Export Co. and they are not bound by his statements.

A broker who assumes to speak for his principal, contrary to the express instructions of that principal, thereby, so far as the other party to the transaction is concerned, makes himself a principal in the transaction and is liable as such.

The principles of law applied to this case are clearly expressed in Trade Rule No. 36 of this association.

We therefore, find that the Continental Export Co. shall pay the Enid Milling Co. the sum of $100 damages, and that the Continental Export Co. shall pay all costs, both arbitration and appeal.

German wheat, upon which the government pays an export bounty of 12 shillings a quarter, is being "dumped" into England and the National Farmers Union of the British Isles has been asked by the Farmers Union of Hull to take some action. The Hull Union declared the docks at Hull and Newcastle are bulging with German wheat while English wheat is being neglected by British millers or taken only at prices which "would plunge the British farmers into bankruptcy."

Supply Trade

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—General Electric Co. sales billed during the first nine months of 1929, announced by Pres. Gerard Swope, amounted to $301,812,808.55, compared with $242,676,762.07 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 24 per cent. Profit available for dividends on common stock for the first nine months of 1929 was $47,965,831.71, compared with $36,910,649.96 for the corresponding nine months last year.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Among the recent purchasers of "Canopy Dry," the new device being manufactured by General Mill Equipment Co., to bridge the gap between cars being loaded and the roof of the loading platform, are: Washburn Crosby Co., Kansas City, Minneapolis; Ralston Purina Co., Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis; Staley Milling Co., Kansas City; Mystic Mills, Sioux City, Ia.; Pratt Food Co., Hammond, Ind.; Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.; Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Grain Belt Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.; Arnold Milling Co., Sterling, Kan.; Federal Mill & Elevator Co., Lockport, N. Y.; International Mlg. Co., New Prague, Minn.; LaGrange Mills, Red Wing, Minn.; Schultz-Baujan & Co., Beardstown, Ill.; The Rapid River Mlg. Co., Rapid City, S. D.; Eagle Roller Mills, New Ulm, Minn.; McGill Bros. Rice Mills, Stuttgart, Ark.; Shellabarger Mills, Salina, Kan.; Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan.; Clyde Mill & Elevator Co., Clyde, Kan.; Topeka Flour Mills, Topeka, Kan.; Robin Hood Flour Mills, Saskatoon, Can.; Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Red Wing Milling Co., Red Wing, Minn.; Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clinton, Ia.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Fegles Construction Co., Ltd., engineers-constructors of Minneapolis, Minn., and Fort William, Ont., have moved their general offices in this city to the Wesley Temple Building, Grant street and Stevens avenue.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The International Exposition of American Import Trade, an assembling of raw, semi-finished and finished products imported to this country for manufacturing and distributing purposes, has been organized and will hold its first exhibition in August, 1930. It is planned to make the exposition an annual affair.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.—Elgin Keith, former pres. of the Invincible Grain Cleaner Co., died Oct. 28, after an illness of two years. Mr. Keith has been connected with the grain cleaning and milling industries for half a century, part of the time with the S. Howes Co. and later with the Invincible. Ill health forced his retirement some time before his death, which occurred at the age of 80 years.

THE CAREY SALT CO., Hutchinson, Kan., recently conducted an interesting experiment in one of its mines. A radio receiver was placed 645 feet below the top of the earth's crust, and, with the aid of a 32 ft. aerial, they were able to tune in Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, and dozens of near-by stations. No special attachments were necessary.

HAINES FEED MIXERS were recently installed by C. P. Bauer, West Lafayette, O.; Owing Bros., York, Pa.; Myers Mlg. Co., Harrison, Ark.; Star Mills, Louisville, O.; M. W. Zimmerman, Mapleton, Kan.; Stauffer Heistand, Lititz, Pa.; E. D. Steenrod, Delavan, Wis.; A. C. Smith, Crafton, Calif.; Clark Mills Flouring Co., Clark Mills, Wis.; Holsberry & Moore, Plant City, Fla.; Carton County Produce Co., Moore Lake, Minn.; C. A. Putnam, Browns, Ill.; A. H. Duffy, Morenci, Mich.; Altus Grist Mills, Altus, Okla., and The Dells Milling Co., Augusta, Wis.

BIGGER ADVERTISING APPROPRIATIONS do not necessarily mean higher selling expenses nor added cost to the consumer; they make for greater production and thus effect economies that can be passed on to the public.

Books Received

CORN TARIFF PROBLEMS are presented in the Report of the United States Tariff Commission to the pres. The report makes a pamphlet of nearly 100 pages. The report submitted to the pres. Oct. 22, 1928, gives the opinions of the commissioners as to corn tariff needs. The investigation was begun in June, 1927. The book gives many charts, diagrams and tables of the various factors in the study as well as many reports on corn production and consumption in the country. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 15 cents a copy.

GRAIN SORGHUM HARVESTING methods are studied in Technical Bulletin No. 121 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. One-fourth of the combined grain was hauled directly to elevators, indicating a desire on the part of farmers to dispose of the grain before it went out of condition. Some was damp enough when marketed to sell at a discount and some heated in transit before reaching terminal markets. Investigations in the sorghum producing regions show that use of the combine will facilitate greatly the harvesting of the crop. The labor required for harvesting has been one of the chief objections to growing the crop. Piling the grain on the ground was found the most effective way of drying it before marketing or storing in bins. Dwarf, erect uniform sorghums can be harvested satisfactorily with properly adjusted combines. Grain sorghums well suited to machine harvesting are now being developed.

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Feedstuffs

ELMWOOD, WIS.—The Haertle Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has leased C. H. Van Delist's feed mill building here.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—The feed warehouse of the John A. Adams Co. burned recently with a loss of $6,000.

AKRON, IA.—Akron Flour & Feed Mills has installed a Jacobson Universal Hammer Mill driven by a 75-h.p. motor.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Allied Mills has acquired the Riverdale Products Co., a feed, fertilizer and tankage concern of this place.

CINCINNATI, O.—A new soy bean oil plant has been opened here by the Early & Daniel Co. Meal and oil will be handled.

MABEL, MINN.—The new mill of the Harland Flour & Feed Co. here has been completed. Operation of the plant has started.

DALLAS, TEX.—Loss of $50,000 resulted when lightning fired the big seed warehouse of the McCulloch Cotton Oil Co. at Brady.

BRADY, TEX.—The feed and cottonseed cleaning plant here of the Consumers Cotton Mill Co. of Presidio burned with a loss of $50,000.

METAL WAREHOUSES to a total of 180 will be erected in New England by the Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, for the storage and sale of feeds.

HARTFORD CITY, IND.—The Blackford Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., has been organized by the Blackford County Farm Buro to deal in feeds and fertilizers.

YAKIMA, WASH.—Yakima Valley feed and hay dealers and millers have organized the Central Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n as a unit of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington.

DENVER, COLO.—Operation of the new plant of the Ralston Purina Co. here has started. The plant, costing $1,500,000, will supply the Rocky Mountain and far western trade.

HAMMOND, ILL.—The Piatt County Soy Bean Mill is re-opening under new management, in time to care for this year's crop. Piatt County has a large acreage of beans this year.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL.—The Schultz-Baujan Co. feed mill, which includes a Randolph direct heat grain drier, has been completed. S. T. Edwards & Co. designed the plant.

DES MOINES, IA.—Fred E. Miller of Chicago has become associated with the Tanvilac Feed Co. here as research and production manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.—Two hundred and seventy-five farmers attended a meeting here recently at which a co-operative feed buying organization was launched. The organization has not been named.

TOMAHAWK, WIS.—Robert Whipple has purchased the H. A. and R. M. Atcherson feed mill and store and will operate them in connection with his property here. Albert Anderson and Ralph Baumgartner have acquired an interest in the firm.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The contract on our mill and elevator has been let to the Indiana Engineering & Const. Co. While I do not know the definite time when construction will begin, we hope it will be soon as we want to have everything completed for our spring rush of business. That is what we are working for and are eagerly looking forward to that time. —Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., J. E. Musgrave, vice-pres.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—The new $400,000 feed mill of the Maple Leaf Milling Co. will be in operation by December 15. A new bag plant and other enlargements will augment the operations of the plant.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Bacon Electric Co. is furnishing the G. E. motors and controllers for the elevator being completed for the G. L. F. The elevator will provide storage for the feed mill of the concern.

CHICAGO, ILL.—E. W. Irvine has opened a feed jobbing business at the Webster building here. Mr. Irvine, formerly with the Honey Dew Mills, Omaha, Neb., will handle cottonseed meal, millfeed and other ingredients.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The new elevator of the Producers Warehouse & Elevator Co. will be ready to receive new corn. The plant is equipped with a Randolph direct heat drier and an Eureka cleaning system. The M. A. Long Co. has the contract.

DES MOINES, IA.—We are adding 3,000 square feet to our warehouse facilities; construction is partly brick and partly frame. A Jacobson Hammer Mill, a cleaner and a Western Sheller have been installed. A couple of new motors will be installed later.—Sargent & Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—An explosion of treated gasoline in the fertilizer plant of the Pan-American Feed Co. injured 11 men and did damage to the building amounting to $35,000. The blast occurred Nov. 1. The company reduces garbage to feed ingredients and fertilizers.

DECATUR, ILL.—Our new soya bean plant is nearing completion. We are receiving beans into the elevator and expect to have the mill in operation about Dec. 1. The capacity of the elevator is 100,000 bus. and the mill is 1,000 bus. per day.—Shellabarger Grain Products Co.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Lower production feed crops in the state with the exception of hay has resulted in a doubling of the volume of feeds usually handled at Milwaukee. Despite the big hay crop the shipments of that product to this point have been light and no hay is leaving Milwaukee.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The freight rate on millfeed from north coast points to this place was increased to $4 a ton, effective Nov. 1, steamship companies have announced. The rate has been $2.50. Utah and Idaho mills are expected to find their position in this market strengthened by the change.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Grain storage space of the Pratt Food Co. again will be increased officials of the company have announced. A concrete elevator is nearing completion and work on another unit has been started. The company has also added to its warehouse space as reported in previous issues of the Journal.

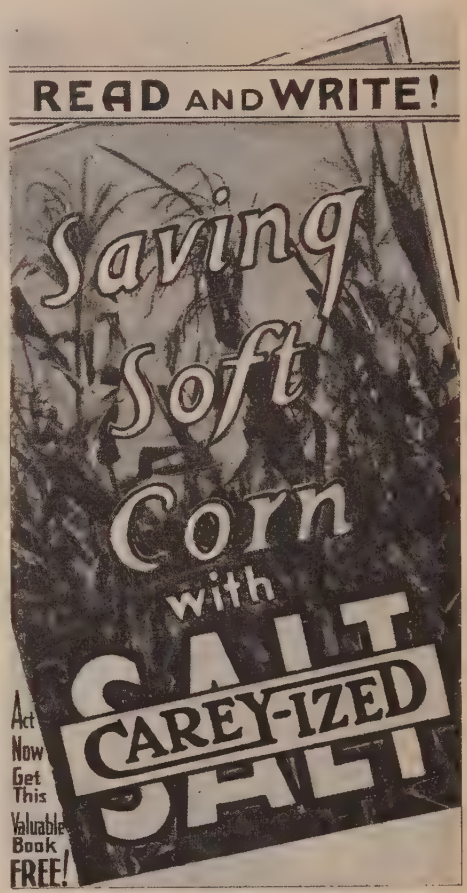
SOY BEANS have worked to a higher level and have reached, in the opinion of an official of one large processing company, a point where there is no profit in processing. A number of smaller mills as well as some large ones have entered the field as new agents and spirited competition for the beans has been reported.

EARLY FEEDING of a ground grain mixture for calves to supply fat and other elements not furnished in skim milk is urged by E. A. Hanson, dairy extension specialist at the University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. He recommends a mixture of 30 lbs. ground oats, 30 lbs. ground corn, 30 lbs. bran and 10 lbs. linseed oil meal.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Construction of the new building of the Utah Poultry Producers Co-op. Ass'n will be started this fall. The building, costing $200,000, will include room for poultry feed mixing equipment with a capacity of 50 to 75 carloads a day, a section for fattening poultry, one for refrigeration and another for general utility, including egg handling.

PEANUT HAY has a feeding value equal to that of clover or alfalfa, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has announced. The hay, formerly considered a waste, now brings a profit to the southern farmers. When vines are properly cured in stacks the hay comes from the picker bright and clean and the picking machines now used separate the sand and dust from the hay. For good quality hay, the crop should be baled when dry and stored under cover.

[Continued on page 619]



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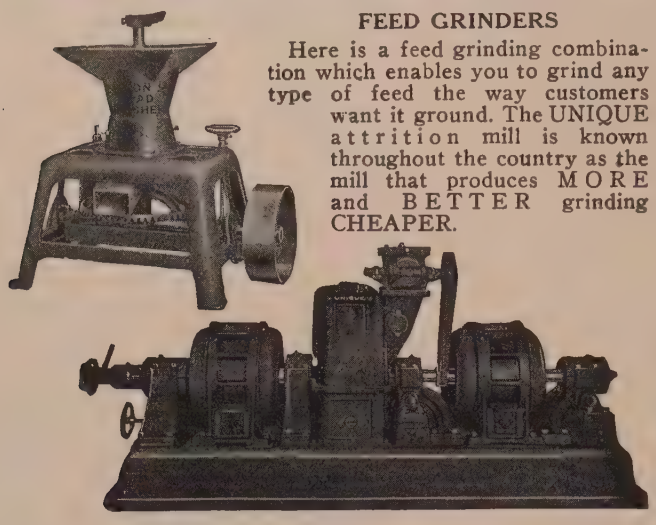

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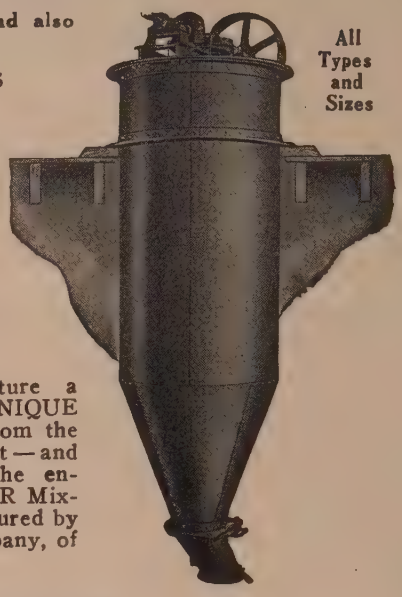

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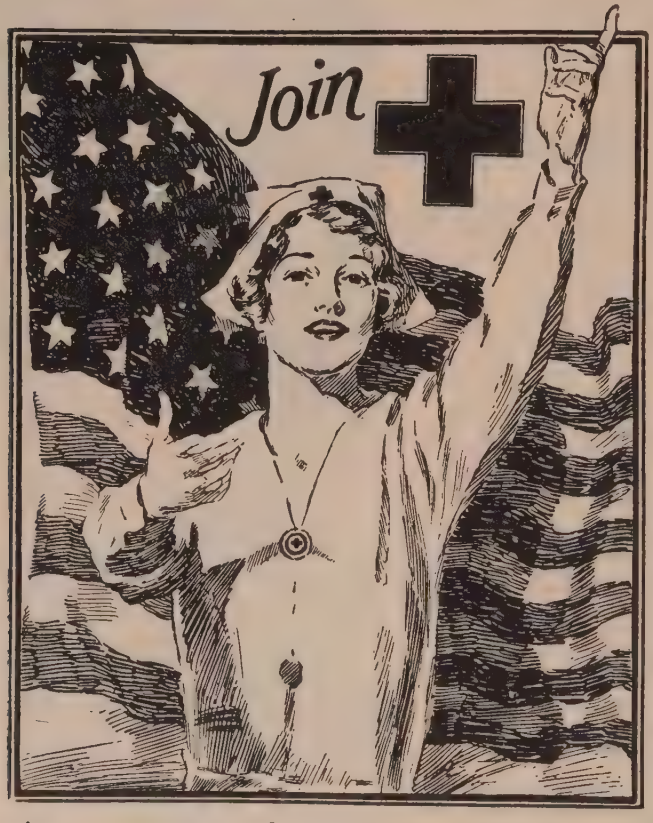

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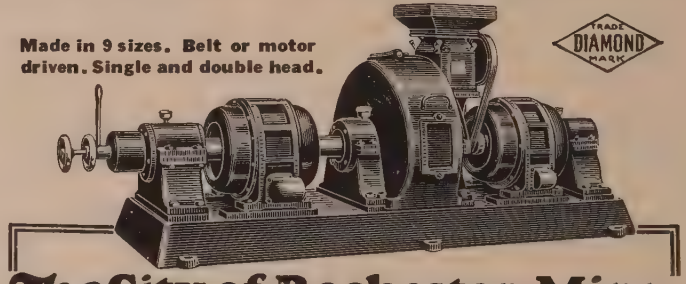

The City of Rochester, Minn.

operates a Municipal Mill in which they installed a 22-inch DIAMOND ATTRITION MILL supplanting two other mills. Mr. L. A. Cowles, Supt., says, "With the DIAMOND MILL we have doubled our earnings on custom grinding since installing, because of its quick service and low operating costs" Write us for more information about DIAMONDS.

Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, $3.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs.

[Continued from page 617]

RICHMOND, VA.—Interstate Milling Co. is building a 4-story mill here.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The International Live Stock Feed Mill has installed a Jacobson Hammer Mill.

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

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Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

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Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

RUPERT, IDA.—The Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co. of Hagerman, N. M., plans to erect an alfalfa mill here.

CHICAGO, ILL.—D. H. Proctor, Chicago, has succeeded C. S. Darling as head of the information service of the American Dry Milk Institute. Mr. Darling resigned Sept. 15. Mr. Proctor has an intimate knowledge of American food industries thru 7 years of work on business publications where he specialized in advertising and merchandising food products and food factory equipment.

IF THE MILLER will carry in stock, in addition to his own by-product feeds, the other food components necessary for making complete concentrate mixtures, and will offer these components for sale, separately, at the same time offering to mix them, at a reasonable charge, in accord with specifications furnished by the purchaser, there should be, in this situation, advantage and profit for both parties.—Dr. E. B. Forbes.

DERMOTT, TEX.—Mesquite beans, with the small inside kernel removed thru milling, made into meal and mixed with equal amounts of wheat shorts have proven a palatable and rich feed in tests conducted by J. Wesley Harris, feeder and farmer. The trees are abundant in this section and they yield regardless of weather conditions. The bean meal will be studied with a view of furnishing a cheap feed for this territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Fire, believed to have been caused by an overheated bearing igniting chaff and grain dust, destroyed one entire unit of the plant of the Consolidated Milling Co. here. The loss is estimated at $50,000 to hay, grain and machinery. Richard Van Hooseer is the proprietor. Tho three warehouses were destroyed one entire unit of the plant was saved, making present operation possible. The company manufactures commercial feeds, principally alfalfa and barley feeds and poultry and dairy feeds.

MILLARD, WIS., (Elkhorn p. o.).—E. D. Steenrod has opened the Model Feed Mill.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The Famo Milling Co. has started work on a 50,000 bu. capacity elevator. The plant has been planned to permit the future installation of a mixed feed unit. The elevator will be of reinforced concrete 31x 32 ft., equipped with receiving and cleaning machinery. The Industrial Engineering Co. has the construction contract, E. A. Whitney & Sons are driving the foundation pilings, the Webster Manufacturing Co. will install the machinery, and Horner & Wyatt are the engineers. Storage room for 50 carloads of grain was completed at the company's plant recently.

ST. LOUIS. MO.—E. C. Andrews, Sr., pioneer feed manufacturer and well known in the flour and milling trade, died here October 23 of pneumonia contracted while attending the National Dairy Show. Mr. Andrews was pres. of the Always-A-Head mill at East St. Louis, a modern feed plant built following the fire which destroyed the Black & White mill there in 1927. A native of Missouri, Mr. Andrews first became known in the milling business thru his connection with Liberty Mills at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Andrews obtained several patents upon feed mixing and manufacturing equipment which he developed.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—A standard protein supplement for swine has been announced by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture after exhaustive experiments over a period of years. The ration consists of tankage, linseed meal and alfalfa hay but skim milk or fish meal may replace the tankage. Clover or other fine stemmed legume hay may replace the alfalfa. Grinding legume hay during the winter months gave results which compared favorably with those obtained during the summer when excellent pastures are available. It was found that good pasturage during the summer and the use of linseed meal, tankage and ground alfalfa made it uneconomical to feed minerals.

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1 It is the most Profitable.
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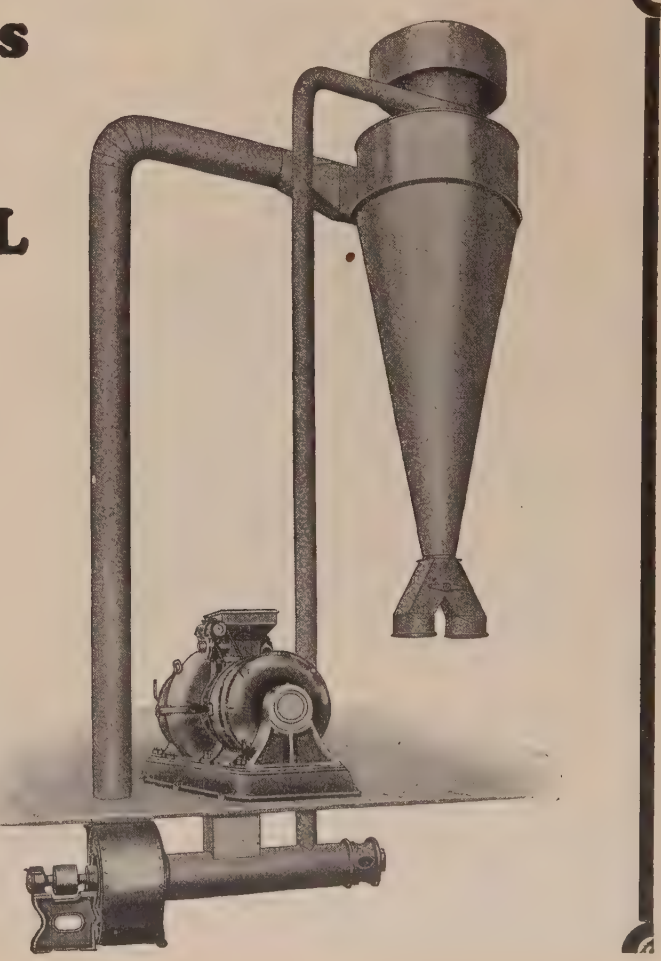

DALLAS, TEX.—Operations at the Conkey's Feed Mill have started. The company is a branch of the G. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland.

COTTONSEED PRICES paid and other acts of the crushers will be investigtaed by the Federal Trade Commission as a result of Senate action asking the commission to investigate the charge that "certain corporations operating cottonseed oil mills are acquiring control of cotton gins for the purpose of destroying the competitive market for cottonseed and depressing and holding down the prices paid to farmers." The Federal Farm Board is reported to be studying the "code of ethics," which is alleged to be in force in the Texarkana district and which has been branded as a scheme to keep a co-op or a group of farmers from pooling their seed and selling to the best advantage. Congressman Patman of that district claims that the price of cottonseed has gone up from $31 to $40 a ton as the result of publicity given the practices of the mills. The U. S. has been investigating the reported uniformity of prices in all sections of Alabama regardless of the fluctuations and higher prices in other states.

New Trademarks for Feedstuffs.

JOSEY-MILLER CO., Beaumont, Tex., filed trademark Serial No. 289,192—a drawing of a rectangular frame with lines representing rays extending from the outside, to describe stock feed.

EL CAMPO RICE MILLING CO., El Campo, Tex., filed trade mark Serial No. 275,811, an illustration of a cow's head with the letters ELCO in bold type above the illustration and the words FULVALU DAIRY FEED below the illustration, to describe dairy feed and mixed feed for live stock.

A Difference in Fish Meal.

Tests with poultry to determine the value of animal feed were conducted at the North Carolina Agriculture College by B. F. Kaupp, professor of poultry science. After various tests in the study of animal proteins Single Comb Rhode Island Red chicks were fed for eight weeks in a comparison of vacuum fish meal, condensed milk, meat meal and Menhaden meal.

The chicks were hatched from eggs on the state college poultry plants in electric incubators and were brooded in electric brooders. All feed was given from dry mash hoppers. The animal feed consisted of an equivalent to that contained in 16 lbs. of a 55% protein animal feed. The grain feed consisted of cracked yellow corn, pin head oats (oat groats) and cracked wheat. The basal mash mixture consisted of yellow corn meal, wheat middlings, fine pulverized oats and Sawyer's mineral mixture.

The pounds of mash, grain and total grain and mash consumed, the chick weights and the amount of feed required to produce a pound of gain for the various protein concentrates follows:

Vacuum dried haddock fish meal: 2.43; .92; 3.35; 1.39; 2.41.

Condensed milk (dry basis): 2.09; 1.27; 3.36; .96; 3.50.

Meat meal: 2.25; 1.45; 3.70; .86; 4.30.

Menhaden meal: 2.88; 1.29; 4.17; .86; 4.85.

Average: 2.41; 1.23; 3.64; 1.02; 3.76.

The cost of production for a pound of gain was: Haddock fish meal, $.061021; milk, $.116749; meat $.108212; Menhaden meal, $.121779. The calculation was based on ingredients at the following prices per cwt. to the consumers: Bonemeal, $3; salt, $2; pulverized oats, $2.40; wheat middlings, $1.95; yellow corn meal, $2.35; haddock meal, $4.65; milk, $3.50; meatmeal, $3.65; Menhaden fishmeal, $3.60; cracked yellow corn, $2.35; cracked wheat, $2.50, and pinhead oats, $3.35.

Minerals in Cattle Feed.

The mineral feed situation as it applies to cattle feeding was discussed, among other things, by Dr. E. B. Forbes, director, Dept. of Animal Nutrition, Pennsylvania State College, before the Pennsylvania Millers Ass'n convention at Harrisburg, Pa.

As to minerals for cattle he said,

There is a widespread misunderstanding of the mineral requirements of cattle. The facts are not particularly complicated, but some people who do not want to do so are unable to see them.

This slight complication is due to the fact that the problem of mineral nutrients for cattle embraces two unrelated factors. One may be designated the physiologic and the other the geographic problem.

Regarding the physiologic problem, it is normal for cows to lose calcium, magnesium and phosphorus from their bones during the early part of the period of lactation. Under normal conditions this need not be a matter for concern, because it is not entirely preventable; it proceeds largely independent of the ration; and, with normal feeding this overdraft is made good later in the period of lactation, and while the cow is dry.

The geographic problem is quite a different one. In a number of parts of the world there is such deficiency of phosphorus in the soil, and in roughage crops, that cattle of all kinds suffer actual need of mineral food.

There are limited acres in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Texas and some of the central western states, where this situation prevails, but, all together, these areas total an exceedingly small part of the United States, and there is no general need of cattle for mineral supplements other than common salt.

In any case the mineral supplement needs of farm animals are very simple. There is no justification for complicated mineral nutrient mixtures. There are on the market a very great number of such preparations, ordinarily containing some possibly useful components, which, however, are not often needed, and in addition, drugs and useless chemical junk serving only as vehicles for the capitalization of ignorance.

There is room for a small legitimate trade in mineral nutrients.

The foregoing does not apply to feeding poultry, tests having proved that development, growth and egg laying of fowl are profitably stimulated by including well chosen minerals in the ration.

Hay Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October as compared with October, 1928, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	71	342	*	*
Cincinnati	5,907	7,634	*	*
Denver (cars)	165	215	*	*
Kansas City	20,748	29,292	5,760	9,264
Milwaukee	411	393	*	12
Peoria	320	4,630	70	150

Feed Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs, in tons, at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1928, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	1,042	2,552	*	*
Chicago	21,933	20,051	57,279	53,412
Cincinnati	630	480	*	*
Kansas City	6,180	7,480	20,860	20,940
Milwaukee	6,580	5,910	14,150	7,960
Peoria	31,360	38,160	56,510	48,872

Exports of Feeds.

Exports of feed of domestic origin for September, in tons, compared with September, 1928, and for the 9 months ending with September, are reported by the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	September		Nine months ended September	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Hay	784	619	8,948	11,811
Cottonseed cake	16,039	20,511	112,441	102,730
Linseed cake	28,920	19,383	275,231	204,371
Other oil cake	5,064	1,952	24,104	13,371
Cottonseed meal	5,194	1,501	33,944	27,011
Linseed meal	320	3	9,786	5,136
Other oil meal	123	21	2,790	1,473
Mixed dairy feeds	125	(*)	1,855	(*)
Mixed poultry feeds	469	(*)	3,827	(*)
Other prepared and mixed feeds	1,675	2,602	12,162	21,952
All other feeds	1,643	3,724	24,100	29,531

*Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1929.

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34% and 30%
CALL "STORMY"
Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

Durham Cane Feed
MOLASSES
TANK CARS—BARRELS
Penick & Ford, Ltd.,
Incorporated
Corn and Sugar Cane Products
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

COLORADO ALFALFA MEAL
All Grades and Grinds
Duplex Fine Grind and Leaf Meal for Poultry Mashes
Mixed Cars Our Specialty
The Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company
Lamar, Colorado

New Improved
Vertical Feed Mixer

Mixes With Less Power
Anti-Friction Roller Bearings
Thorough Mix Quickly
Ask for particulars
The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

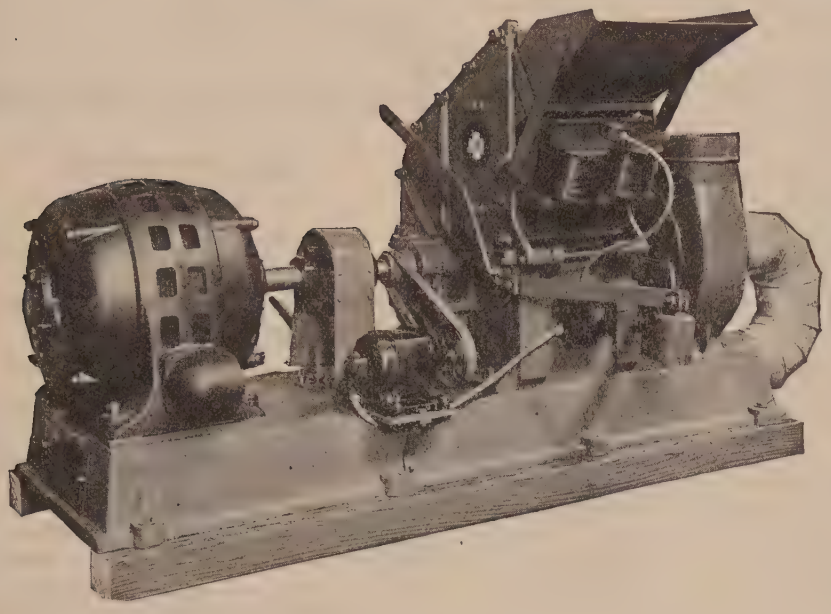
What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?
Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills
Alfalfa meal
Blood, dried
Bone meal
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate
Cocoanut oil meal,
Cod liver oil
Charcoal
Commercial feeds
Cottonseed meal, cake
Feed mixers
Feed concentrates
Feeders for mills
Fish meal
Formulas
Gluten, feed, meal
Hammer mills
Iodine
Iron oxide
Linseed meal, cake
Meat meal, scrap
Minerals
Mineral mixtures
Molasses,
Oyster shell, crushed
Peanut meal,
Phosphates, rock
Potassium, chlorid iodide
Salt
Screenings
Skim milk, dried
Soybean, meal
Tankage
Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

THE GRUENDLER WIZARD

America's Leading Hammer Mill



Talking About Grinders

"You ain't seen nothin' yet," said a colored boy the other day.

Think of turning out 7000 lbs. of oats thru 1/8 screen, 21,000 lbs. of corn with only 75 H. P. This record was made in Sheldon, Iowa, over a year's run.

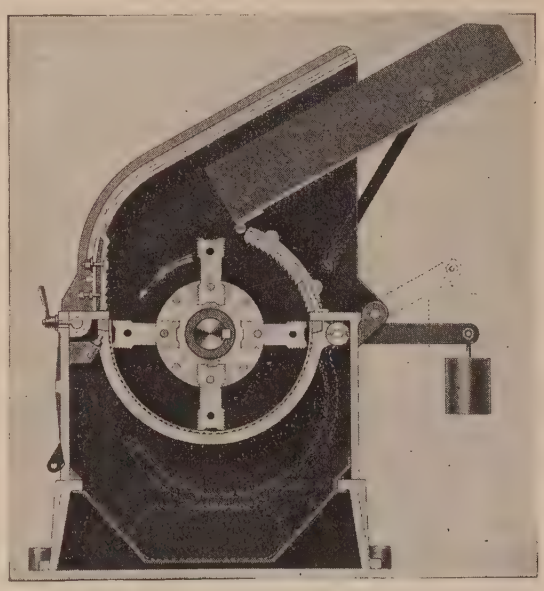
Not only that but a quality of grinding that has never before been approached by ANY mill using the same size screen.

In the new **Wizard** Grinder, with patented quick change screen feature with which you can change a screen in less than 30 seconds from one grinding to another, **Gruendler** has broken all records and performances for capacity and quality grinding over a test period of one year.

Think of grinding all your grist, over a period of a year, for less than 3c per 100 lbs. and you will admit that custom grinding is very profitable.

Gruendler grinders MUST pay a profit. They carry the experience in Hammer Mill construction of over 45 years and are tried and proven, not only for a few hours or a few weeks, but for YEARS.

When you make comparisons in grinding equipment, get the facts for at least a year's operation. In a Gruendler, power cost for operation figures 30% and in some cases a great deal less.



In the new **Wizard Gruendler** Ball Bearing Swing Hammer Feed Mill we furnish, as standard equipment, a built-in spout magnet right in the feed table of which we are the originators. This is a sturdy mill, casted, all joints machined, compact construction and smooth operating and will give you an ordinary lifetime of service.

There are over **10,000 Gruendlers** now in use both in feed mills and in Industrial Plants.

Why let a Farmer do his own grinding when you can do it quicker, cheaper and give him a much higher quality. Power for power, fineness for fineness, capacity for capacity and all year around service, the Gruendler grinder has no equal. Let us send you Engineering surveys to prove this.

Write for New Bulletins

Gruendler Crusher and Pulverizer Co.

2915-17 North Market St.
St. Louis, Mo.

Established 1885 **Dept. A**

Feed Control Officials Meet.

Pleasure at the great strides being made for standardization of feed definitions and sales regulations was expressed at the annual convention of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials at Washington, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.

Tho granting that complete uniformity is not desirable since it would stop progress, the members present pointed to the savings that can be passed on to the consumer as the result of the elimination of expenses thru varied regulations concerning tags, labels, registrations and the like.

G. S. FRAPS, College Station, Tex., pres., praised the record of the Ass'n and pointed out that feed laws and regulations must be based upon scientific investigation and education. Scientific investigation is needed for the impartial establishment of definitions, standards and many rulings, he declared.

Classification of screenings is a difficult problem which needs careful consideration, Mr. Fraps said, in pointing to the wide variation of products sold under that name. He said the present system was unfair to good screenings while it is more than fair to some mixtures offered as screenings. Consideration of a protein and fiber standard was suggested. More definite standardization distinguishing between hominy feeds, corn bran and corn meal feed was asked by the pres.

The name of the Ass'n was changed from United States to America in order to admit Canadian officials.

D. W. McMILLEN, Chicago, pres. of the American Ass'n of Feed Manufacturers, assured the control officials of the earnest cooperation of the members of his organization.

Other organizations represented were the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, the National Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n, the Southwestern Millers League and the New York Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Technical discussions showed that control officials are not unmindful of commercial requirements and the commercial angle was seen in the declarations that practical experience is necessary before satisfactory standards could be definitely adopted. It was pointed out that standards must be sufficiently elastic to allow for the rapidly changing methods of production.

The Ass'n voted that the definitions for fish meal be continued, that crab meal should contain 25% protein, that the tentative definition for shrimp meal should be made permanent, that the definition for table scrap meal remain tentative for another year and a special com'ite was appointed to investigate the situation.

A special com'ite was named to consider the definition of screenings. Other definitions were assigned to com'ites and some proposed definitions were ordered printed for the study of members. Com'ites were appointed to study sampling machines, machines for grinding samples and the com'ites on cod liver oil, millfeeds, mineral feeds and alfalfa products were continued. The failure of the com'ite on uniform labels and registration caused expressions of disappointment and the comi'te was continued for another year.

Efforts to have com'ites named to formulate a rule for the sale of oats and to define oats and to define mixed feeds were defeated.

The use of the word vitamin in brand names was opposed in a resolution which also expressed opposition to registration of such brand names.

The helpful attitude of the feed industry as expressed in Ass'n work and the efforts of the individual feed maker were praised in the report of the resolutions com'ite. Officers of the Ass'n also were given praise in the resolutions.

The following officers were elected: Arthur W. Clark, Geneva, N. Y., pres.; G. G. Freary, of South Dakota, v. pres.; L. E. Bopst, College Park Md., sec'y-treas. H. R. Kraybill, La Fayette, Ind., was elected to the executive com'ite.

Feed Grinder

DAWSON, GA.—N. C. Edwards will build a feed plant.

CLARKSVILLE, IA.—Fred Voss is building a feed mill.

WAVERLY, KAN.—The Equity Milling Co. has installed a mill.

TOLEDO, O.—A feed mill has been installed by A. W. Davenport & Son.

OVERISEL, MICH.—John Boorhorst's feed mill burned with a loss of $10,000.

AUBURN, WASH.—A feed mill is being installed by the Farmers Warehouse Co.

KELLERTON, IA.—Guy McCullough is moving his feed mill to another building.

BROWERVILLE, MINN.—A. E. Winkelman of Freeman has bot a feed mill here.

BELVIEW, IA.—A 30x70 ft. feed mill of tile construction is being built here by Joe Tebe.

CARTHAGE, ILL.—W. E. Scott is installing a hammer mill in a building recently leased.

BRITTON, S. D.—The Britton Mill & Power Co. has installed a Jacobson Universal Hammer Mill.

BURLEY, IDA.—The Portland Feed Co. is building a feed mill to replace the one which burned recently.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—The Cook-Bahlau Feed Mfg. Co. has installed machinery for a mixed feed dept.

GREENVILLE, MO. — The Greenville Roller Mills has installed a hammer mill to do custom grinding.

BATTLE GROUND, WASH.—H. Gregerson has installed new equipment in his remodeled feed mill here.

SEATTLE, WASH.—F. W. Burlingham is installing new equipment in the feed plant he recently purchased of Andrews & Son.

PICKENS, S. C.—G. T. Mauldin and J. H. Bruce have incorporated the Blue Ridge Milling Co. to manufacture mixed feeds.

VANDALIA, ILL.—J. H. Brooks has bot the Arnold feed mill here. Mr. Arnold is with the Quaker Oats Co. with headquarters in Chicago.

INDIANOLA, IA.—A concrete storage tank for molasses with a capacity of one car load is being built here by the Farmers Elevator & Feed Co.

MOUNT ELGIN, ONT.—John Welt is installing machinery for a feed mill to be opened in a building he has leased here. Operations are expected to start November 15.

HUDSON, MICH.—George J. Cramer has leased the Rollin Feed Mill. The mill was badly damaged by heavy rains last spring but has been placed in a state of good repair.

J. P. PARKS
MILL FEEDS
Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 61
RED IRON OXIDE
86% Iron
IRON—COP
A scientific blend of Iron and Copper
Practical feeding tests have proven their blood and bone building value when incorporated in poultry and animal feeds.
Write for feeding data and full information
TAMMS SILICA CO.
228 N. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

STANDARD COMMISSION CO.
BROKERS
Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

Clean, White
Louisiana
SALT
99.84% Pure
Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants
Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.
Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.
H. B. NAY
Sales Representative
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

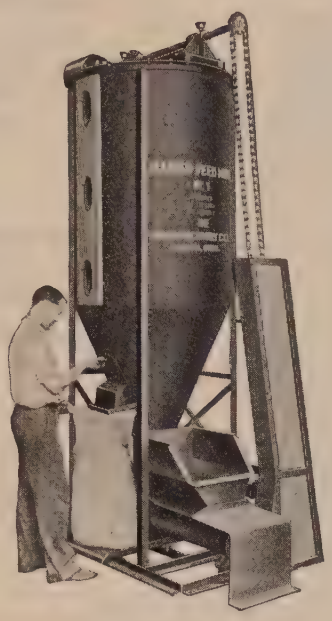
Feed System Engineers—Plant Designs
Special Feedmill Machinery—Feed Formulas
DRIED BUTTERMILK AND SKIMMED MILK
Packed 100-lb. Paper-Lined Bags
S. T. EDWARDS & CO.
INCORPORATED
110 N. Franklin St. CHICAGO

The

Haines Feed Mixer

(Patented)

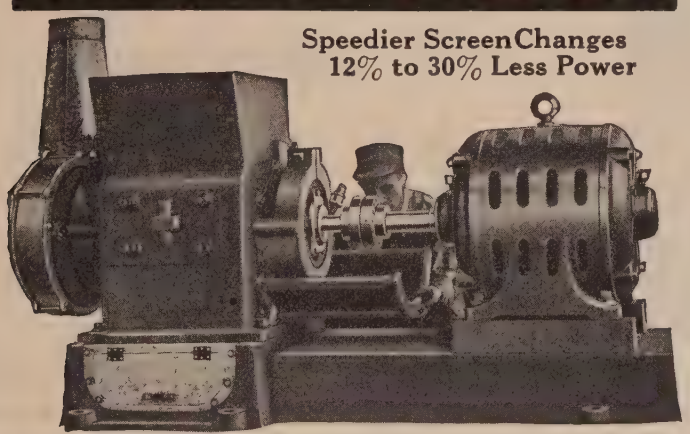
"The MIXER that really MIXES"



MIXES
RAPIDLY
THOROUGHLY
AND
UNIFORMLY

Send for Bulletin 18-G

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO



Speedier Screen Changes
12% to 30% Less Power

A New Williams Grinder

— The "SPEED KING" —

Finishes grain or ear corn in one operation with 12% to 30% less power (proved by actual comparison). Has quickest method of changing screens—no need to remove cover. 50% heavier ball bearings. Improved hammers and discs, greater weight, no vibration and many other improvements. Eight sizes. Let us send descriptive matter.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
721 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago 67 W. Van Buren St. | New York 15 Park Row | San Francisco 337 Rialto Buildnig

OLDEST AND LARGEST BUILDERS OF HAMMERMILLS IN THE WORLD

WILLIAMS

PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

DOING A REAL JOB FOR THE FEED DEALER

YOU know where your business comes from today. It's from farmers and stockmen who practice modern feeding methods. They buy more feed — make more money — and pay more promptly.

Linseed Meal educational work is doing a lot to increase the number of "feeding-wise" farmers. Linseed Meal advertising, emphasizing the importance of proper feeding, totals over 6½ million circulation every month. Thousands of copies of the Linseed Meal feeding book and chart of balanced rations have been sent to farmers and dealers. A trained feeding man at Linseed Meal headquarters is continually answering farmers' letters and advising them on feeding problems.

All this educational work is planned to help you sell the type of feed that goes best in your district. It simply tells the farmers to feed a balanced ration containing Linseed Meal — and shows formulas for home-mixed, batch-mixed, and ready-mixed feeds side by side.

Farmers look for Linseed Meal — the old reliable protein supplement—on the label of mixed feeds. It will pay you to be sure it is there. If you have not received your Linseed Meal Chart of Balanced Rations, send for it at once. It's free.

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
DEPT. 811, FINE ARTS BUILDING MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Linseed MEAL

The Universal Protein Feed

An Improved Molasses Feed Mixing Plant.

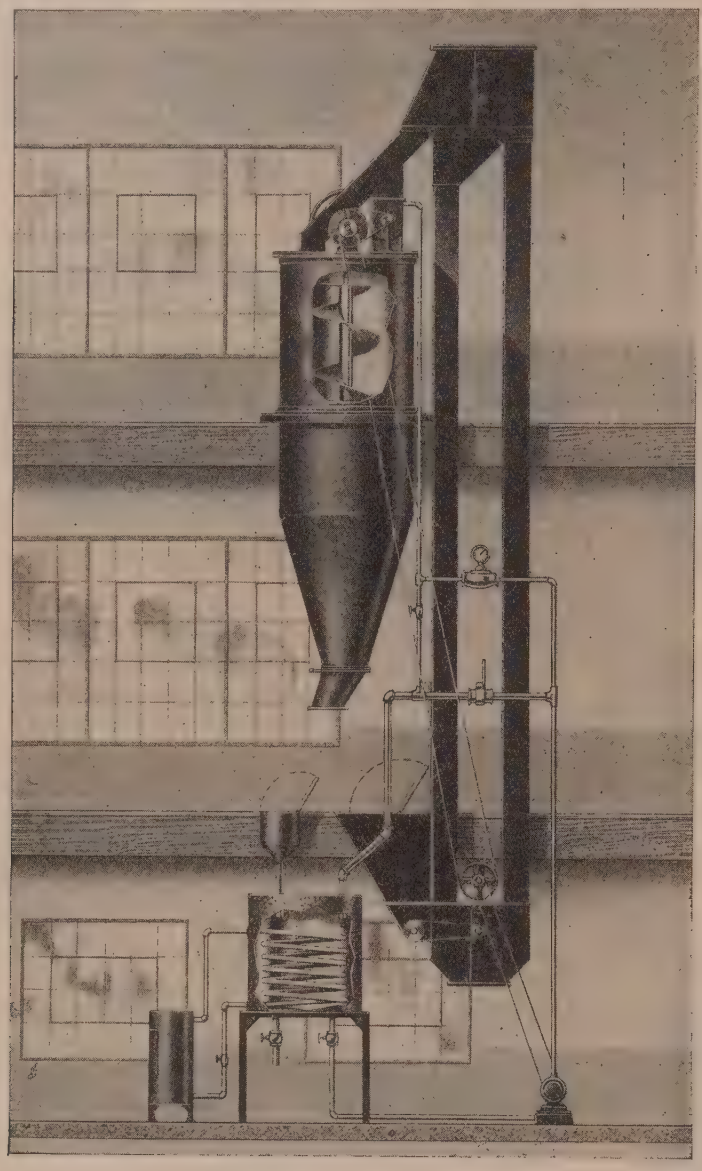
Herewith is presented a sectional view of the new Unique "Duomix" Monovalve Molasses Feed Mixing Outfit which is receiving favorable recognition throughout the industry because of its extreme simplicity for installation and operation, and also for its high efficiency in producing smooth, velvety molasses feeds which are absolutely free from lumps and in which every drop of molasses is absorbed by the dry feeds.

It is called a "Duomix" outfit because it makes two complete mixes in one operation. The first is by means of a special high speed agitator placed directly on top of the vertical mixer as shown in the illustration herewith. Altho this shows the outfit in connection with the Unique Vertical Mixer, the manufacturers claim equally successful results when the device is placed over a horizontal mixer. The molasses and dry feeds are properly proportioned and directed to this device simultaneously, the dry feed being spouted from the elevator and the molasses pumped through the maker's Monovalve System to a special spraying nozzle inside the agitator. The first, or preparatory, mix is rapidly accomplished and the material is then automatically spouted into the mixer for the final thoro mix.

The makers claim three distinct advantages resulting from their method of using two mixing operations. First, it insures a more thoro mixed molasses feed; second, the mixing is accomplished in less time and with less power; and third, it eliminates all lumps in the finished product and removes the possibility of the molasses and feed clinging to the inside walls of the mixer.

The "Monovalve" System means that one

[Continued on page 626]



An Improved Molasses Feed Mixing Plant.

COTTONSEED MEAL
All Grades
Arrival Drafts — Quick Shipments
Humphreys-Godwin Co.
ESTABLISHED 1898 Memphis, Tenn.

CHICK-FEEDS
Starting and Growing Mashes
Emery Thierwechter Co.
Oak Harbor, Ohio

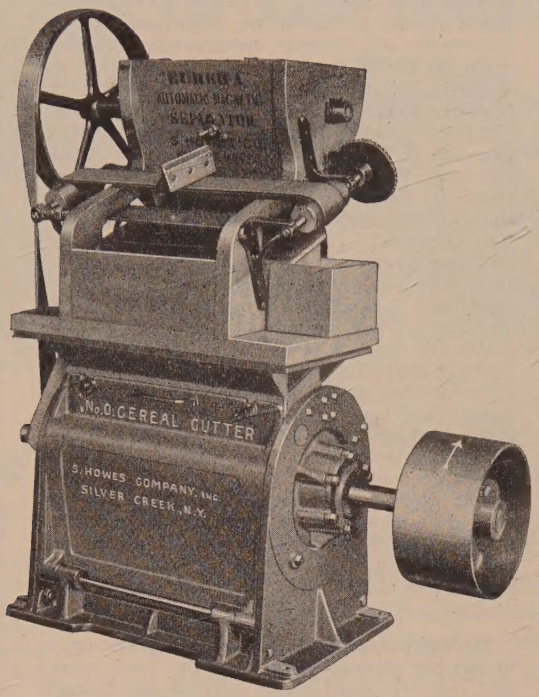
BOWSHER Feed Mills Crush Grind Mix
Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.
The N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

FAIRMONT'S
Pure Flake Buttermilk
9 Large Plants
Excellent Service
THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U. S. A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

INCREASE YOUR FEED BUSINESS
Add MINROL-PROTIN to Your Poultry Mashes
MINROL-PROTIN is a **Complete** Mineral Concentrate for Poultry. It supplies ALL the minerals poultry requires. Added to your grain rations NOW it will insure good results for customers using your feeds.
Learn how MINROL-PROTIN will improve the efficiency of *your* poultry feeds and increase *your* business. Send today for our interesting, informative booklet, illustrated with photographs of actual results obtained with mixtures containing MINROL-PROTIN.
Feeds That Contain MINROL-PROTIN Are Better Poultry Feeds.
L. C. L. or Carload quotations on request.
Unusually attractive proposition to feed manufacturers in several states. Write for full particulars.
THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY
549 West Randolph Street Chicago, Ill.

"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



"Eureka" Corn Cutters

"The machines that made steel-cut corn famous"

Steel-cut, diced corn looks so much better than common cracked corn and in the final analysis it really costs less to produce the better article.

May we send you copy of our new book?
Please mention bulletin No. 122 GD.

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Dwight Dill, 700 N. Winnetka Ave., Dallas, Texas.
B. M. Estes, 1429 Allston St., Houston, Texas.
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
H. C. Purvine, 111 Fifth St., Bristol, Tenn.
John T. Willis, 84 Winsor Ave., Elmira, N. Y.
Geo. S. Boss, Grand Hotel, New York City
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Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., 50 Front St., E., Toronto 2, Ont. and Winnipeg, Man.

S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.

SILVER CREEK, N.Y.

"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England

An Improved Molasses Feed Mixing Plant.

[Continued from page 624]

valve controls the entire molasses feeding system. The operator can read the molasses meter and regulate the valve controlling the flow of molasses, to secure any desired percentage, while he is standing in position to fill sacks.

This new mixer is neither a hot or a cold process. The wide and varied experience secured by the manufacturers in installing numerous molasses outfits has proven to them that it is not necessary to have the molasses extremely hot in order to mix properly with the dry feeds. They are also convinced that it is impractical to try to mix extremely cold and thick molasses with dry feeds. They have therefore designed a properly arranged molasses system to handle the molasses very satisfactorily at summer temperature; that is, from 60 to 80 degrees. This means that the "Duomix" System requires no heating of the molasses whatever, during summer weather, but in the winter time when molasses naturally becomes thick and sluggish it must be heated enough to bring it to summer temperature and make it fluid enough to be readily pumped through the system and mix thoroughly with the dry feeds.

Three types of very simple heating units are recommended by the manufacturers so that instant heat is available at any time to warm the molasses. They furnish a steam or hot water boiler for those who desire to use fuel; a gas burning water heater for use where natural or manufactured gas is available; or a very simple electrical unit placed inside of their molasses heating tank. Control of the heat in any outfit can be arranged for manual control or automatic control.

The Robinson Manufacturing Co. has arranged a new and interesting Bulletin, No. 46-A, which fully illustrates and describes this new and improved outfit. A copy will be mailed free to Journal readers upon application.

Drought-struck pastures and grain crops in the big feeding sections of the East, where hay, oats and small grains suffered, has brought about increased demand for commercial feeds. Undoubtedly the feed manufacturers and jobbers are now more prosperous than they were a year ago at this time.

Memphis Cotton Seed Market Steady.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 2.—At present levels the cottonseed futures on the Merchants Exchange are still at attractive premiums above the cash and are carrying severe premiums into the deferred deliveries, and this condition provides an ideal hedge facility for gin interests or other owners of actual seed, unwilling to accept present general bids for the actual. These bids are considered too low in many sections, and while the seed movement has been checked more by past week's weather conditions than by other influences, it is apparent that it is generally felt in the country, that seed prices should do better. Local cash handlers are buying seed steadily in the country, basing their bids at $5 per ton under the March option, and selling the futures as a price insurance, and to assume a profit which will figure at this relation at from $2 to $3 per ton net, after paying storage, insurance, interest and handling costs. Stock market fluctuations will probably affect commodities for a time, but it is remarkable how well cottonseed, meal, cotton and other farm products have withstood the bearish influences engendered by the decline in stocks.

Cottonseed meal held very steady early in the week, but sold down quickly on the extreme break in stocks, toward the middle of the week, some of the active options trading down to $38. On the break a resumption of trade buying, and a better feeling in outside commodity markets, developed an oversold condition, and short covering thru Friday advanced values steadily very close to the highs of the week. Mill selling on the advance held values in check and when trade buying did not follow sellers were encouraged Saturday and the market was only fairly steady at the close, prices figuring a little above to a little below a week ago. Cottonseed meal at present price levels is generally considered reasonable, but the western markets are holding unusual premiums over the futures, and as a consequence, buying from any direction filters into the Memphis pit. There is not definite trend to meal values, apparently, but the weather outlook is better, and locals are sellers at around $39, or a little below, while trade buying is reported tonight as only in limited volume, and some hedging is noticeable in the futures from the consuming territories, against actual under contract.

YEAST is Essential
FOR POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK INCLUDE
Early Riser Animal-Poultry Yeast
in Your Feeds. Manufactured by
Reel Products Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats
GROUND FEEDS
Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

SHIPPERS OF
RED DURUM
Sulphured and Natural Oats
Barley Buckwheat and other grains for poultry feed
ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.
Grain Department
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Elevator Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels

Sales Jump When Your Customers Gain

Helping The Dealer Sell More
Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Besides our national advertising campaign in the leading farm and poultry journals, thousands of pieces of direct advertising—sales letters, booklets, dealer helps, inserts, free dealer electros and the monthly bulletin FEED-FAX is going forth into hundreds of thousands of homes telling the story of SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK and what it has done and is doing for other herds and other flocks; how to improve the health and increase production on farms and make more money for farmers.

Your customers are interested in making money out of their produce and they want to buy the kind of feed that will give them the best results. When you sell a farmer or poultry raiser a feed that makes money for him you have made a steady customer and you are building a permanent foundation.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

has been making money for poultry and live stock raisers for over sixteen years. It keeps flocks and herds healthy and increases production. It is the best supplement for any hog or poultry ration because it aids digestion and increases consumption of other feeds.

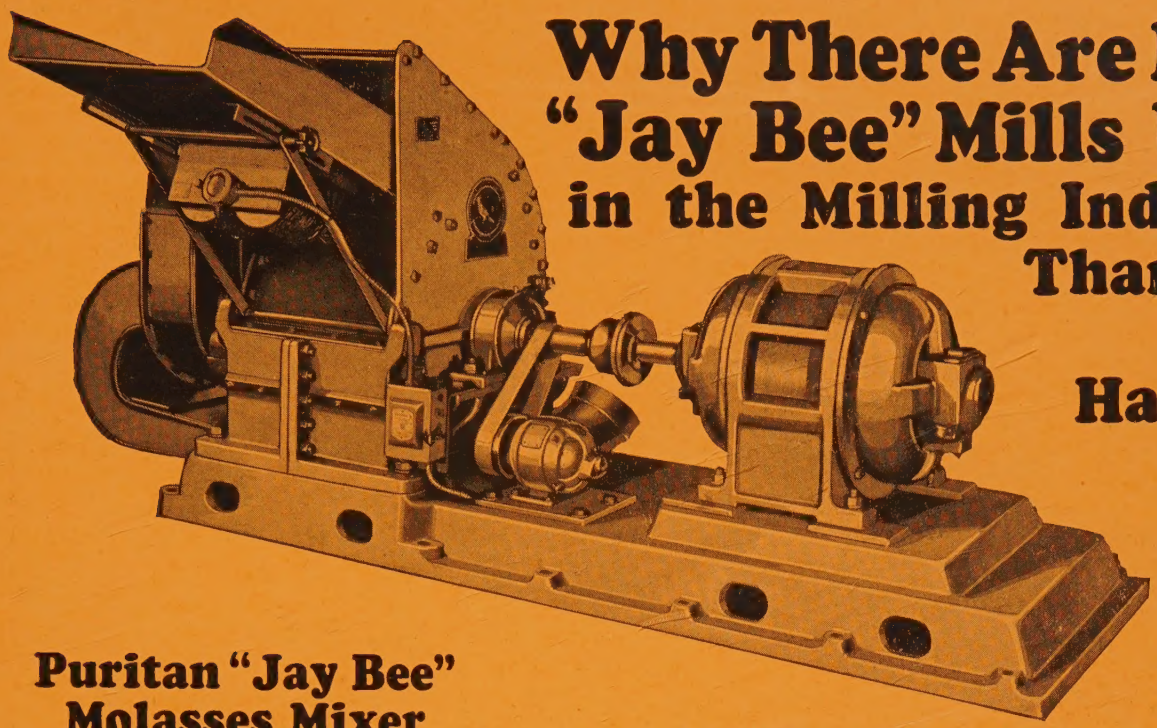
Today's Sales Must Build Tomorrow's Business

Your business success is entirely dependent upon your local community. You must be ready to stand back of every item you sell. You cannot afford to offer an untried article to your trade.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk has an enviable record of successful dealing both with the customer and the dealer. We protect the dealer and every pound of our product must make good.

Write today for our Dealer Proposition in your territory.

Consolidated Products Co.,
4750 Sheridan Road : : Chicago



Why There Are More "Jay Bee" Mills Used in the Milling Industry Than ALL Other Hammer Mills Combined

Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer

The only Molasses Mixer made that will mix cold molasses in any proportion without balling the molasses. As nearly perfect as science and mechanical skill can produce. Its efficiency and capacity are in keeping with the undisputed superiority of the World Famous "Jay Bee" mill.

Grinding Tests—In any and all kinds of competition it has been proved that the "Jay Bee" will grind for less per ton, and with lower maintenance cost than any other feed grinder made. Many feed grinders costing from $1000 to $5000 are standing idle or have been junked because their operating cost is prohibitive.

Grinds Finer and Better—"Jay Bee" grinding on a given size screen will invariably be finer than grinding on the same size screen of many other hammer mills. No baffle or breaker plates in "Jay Bee" mill actually help make a better ground product. No metal is shed to darken the color of the ground material.

Adaptability—Under all weather conditions, extreme heat or extreme cold, dry or damp, with any kind of grain or roughage, nothing clogs or stops the "Jay Bee." Many feed grinders cannot grind the wide variety of feed stuffs that the "Jay Bee" grinds. This is why the "Jay Bee" is replacing so many other feed grinders.

Business Builder—Once a customer has had his feed ground on a "Jay Bee" mill, he will have no other grinding. "Jay Bee" Quality grinding is not equaled. That is why farmers will drive twenty miles, passing up other mills on the way, to get their grinding done on a "Jay Bee."

Over 12,000 "Jay Bee" Mills In Use— Undisputed Proof of Their Superiority

Mfd. by the Bossert Corp., Utica, N. Y., the World's Largest Hammer Mill Manufacturer

"Ninety-nine Reasons"—A booklet we will send you telling how the "Jay Bee" has profited others. The "Jay Bee" is made in sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 H. P. to 100 H. P. for belt, V-belt and direct connected drives. WRITE for literature and complete details.

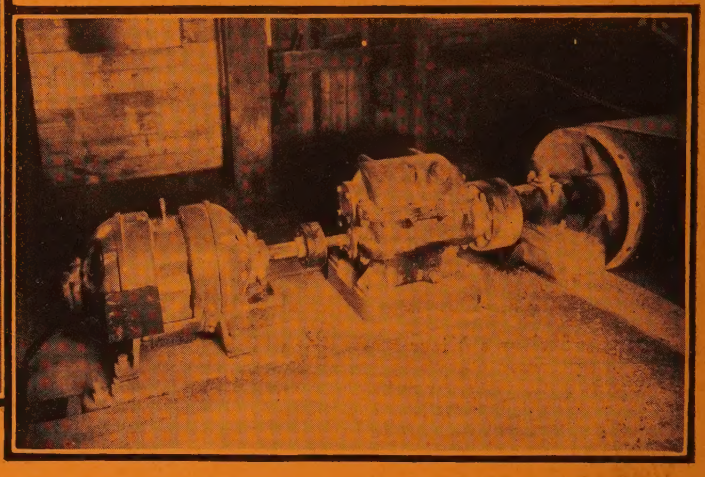
"JAY BEE" Clement Special
CRUSHER · GRINDER · PULVERIZER

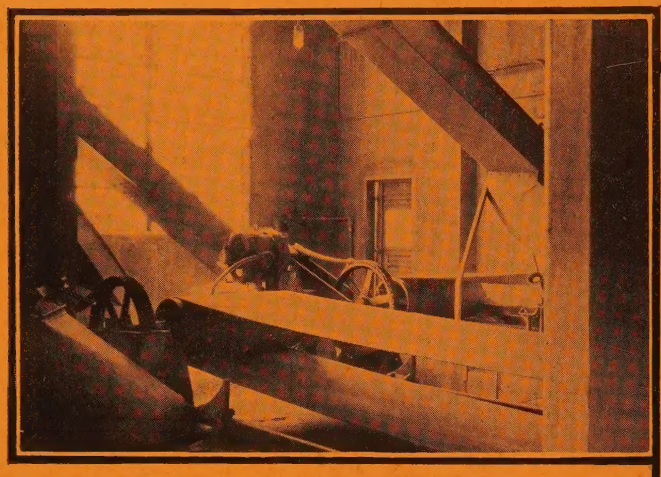
Illustrated above "Jay Bee" Model "W". Belt Driven 50 H.P. to 75 H.P. Direct Connected 50 H.P. to 100 H.P.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.
J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAY BEE SALES CO. 442-444 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

-for any job in any grain elevator

A conveyor in the Norris Grain Company elevator driven by a Westinghouse motor through a Westinghouse-Nuttall speed reduction gear.





A 15-hp. Westinghouse motor drives this conveyor belt in the Kansas-Missouri Elevator operated by the Hall-Baker Grain Company.

OPEN, semi-enclosed, enclosed fan-cooled or totally-enclosed motors—Westinghouse can supply any type of motor of any rating for any service in the grain industry. Also, selection of Westinghouse control in open or dust-proof types, insures *undivided responsibility*—a distinct advantage when your electrical equipment needs servicing.

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